29 APR. 1925

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 101. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONG LIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA *		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,302
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
30th April	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	—
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241
9th July	DOMALA	8,441
20th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessel only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
7th May	MIRZAPORE *	6,715	
23rd ,,	NAGPORE ..	5,283	
26th ,,	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
4th June	LAHORE ..	5,382	
15th June.	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd June.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	6227	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	18097	

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

29th April ..	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi
29th ,, ..	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa 2 p. m.
1st May ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
2nd ,, ..	CHAKLA * ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
4th ,, ..	VITA * ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

* The sailings for Karachi on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS will be suspended from the 9th and 18th May respectively until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
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Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru,	A. Yamashita.	5339	28thAprl	12th May
Hakata Maru.	G. Matsushita.	5970	16thMay	30th ,,
Tamba Maru,	J. Fujisawa	5845	19th ,,	2nd June
Tokushima Maru.	K. Fukuda	5976	29th ,,	12th ,,

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	326	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
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Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 20279 Telegrams — YUSEN

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Saigarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Surabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
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Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 107.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
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Hafizabad	London Agents: THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

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Manager.

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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital ..... £2,000,0[illegible]
Paid-up Capital £1,900,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur and Amreli.

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Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS:
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges. particulars of which may be learnt on application
SAVINGS BANK:
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLS,
General Manager.

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8. 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
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why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

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Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

REQUIRED by importing firm to push sales of sundry continental products. First class experience and references essential. Apply for particulars to Box No. 748 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1054

WANTED IMMEDIATELY Senior Compounders. Apply KEMP & CO., LTD. Charni Road.
A R 1066.

WANTED—A MIDWIFE and GYNECOLOGIST with University qualifications and a passed nurse for an hospital to be shortly opened in Cutch. Apply with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 750 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1064

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at Hyderabad and Secunderabad for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle." For terms apply to MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT knowing correspondence, typing and Hindi, for part time work or for whole day. Maximum salary Rs. 75 per month. Apply Box No. 753, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 23180

WANTED—(1) A PROFESSOR OF PERSIAN, and (2) a PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH, for the M. T. B. Arts College, Surat, on a monthly salary of Rs. 150—10—250. Only M.A.'s need apply not later than 5-5-1925, with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY, SURAT.
A 23165

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and ENERGETIC AGENTS for Canvassing Advertisements to a weekly Advertising Journal on fixed salary of Rs. 25 per mensem plus commission. Cash Security of Rs. 100 essential. Particulars of appointment will be sent on receipt of applications before the 15th May, 1925, with one anna stamp. None but those who are in position to pay cash security need apply to BRIGHT & CO., Commercial Street, Bangalore.
A 23166

THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE invite applications for the post of DRAUGHTSMAN and TRACER at their Technological Laboratory. Applicants should have had experience in the drawing of graphs and in the preparation of dimensional drawings from rough sketches. Pay Rs. 75 to 150, starting pay according to qualifications with benefits of Committee's Provident Fund if confirmed. Applications stating detail of qualifications and experience and accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the SECRETARY, 25, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay, before May 4th.
A 23176

WANTED—(1) One M.A. in English to teach English to F. A. classes on Rs. 125 per mensem; (2) One trained GRADUATE strong in English on Rs. 100 P. M. -(3) One trained GRADUATE to teach History and Geography to Intermediate classes on Rs. 100 P. M.; (4) One GRADUATE, to teach Islamic History on Rs. 100 P. M.; (5) One MOULVI to teach Urdu and Persian on Rs. 60 P. M.; (6) One M.A. in Mathematics to teach Mathematics to Intermediate classes on Rs. 150 P. M.; (7) One Sunni THEOLOGY TEACHER to teach Theology and Urdu on Rs. 75 P. M. Applications should reach the Undersigned by 15th May 1925. A. M. KUREISHY M.A., PRINCIPAL, Intermediate College, Muslim University, Aligarh. 23168

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SUITABLE POSITION by an Indian Chartered Accountant (England and Wales) Senior Graduate, Calcutta University also Graduate of United Kingdom. C/O Capt. Das Gupta, 203, Jangam Bari, Benares City.
B R100

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—2nd floor of a 4 storeyed chocolate coloured building between Girgaum Back Road and Sandhurst Road, opposite two elephants Imperial Cinema. Apply within.
R1063.

AT REDUCED RENT TO LET—GODOWNS and SHOWROOM. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle.
C R23050

ROOMS TO BE LET—Rents Rs. 21, 16, 14. Shops Rs. 40 and 35. Lady Hardinge Road, Amarnath Bhuwan, Matoonga. Auply HARI M. KENY, same Building.
C R1060

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC

FOR SALE—One BAND RESAW MACHINERY, just arrived from America, complete with filing room equipment and extra saws. For further particulars write to Box No. 749, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R1056

FOR SALE—COTTON BALING PRESS. Steam, Crude Oil, and Gas Engines. Cotton Gins, etc. Apply to MANIBHAI C DAVE, Thakordwar Road, Bhagirthi Building, 4th floor, Bombay.
K R1046

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

TYPEWRITERS:—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPE WRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort Bombay.
N W

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCIAL PARTNER for a lucrative concern. Box No. 752, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1072

A FIRM of Europe's Manufacturers' Agents will admit as partners Indent Salesmen to work their lines independently with a capital of Rs. 300 only. Those desiring business line will have an excellent opportunity. Box No. 751, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1071

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN on Sexual Matters 220 pages. Foreworded by Swami Shradhanandji. SHARMA TRADING CO., Ramchander Lalji Bdg., opp. Gouldas Hospital.
1

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR CONTRACTORS AND MINING ENGINEERS FOR DISPOSAL DUE TO COMPLETION OF WORKS.—Construction Plant consisting of portable engines and boilers, stone breakers, crushers, mixers, Mortar pans, light railway material 160 H. P. Crossley oil engines in excellent condition. UP-TO-DATE PNEUMATIC DRILLING PLANT: Air compressors, receivers, Jack hammers, Leyner Drills guaranteed to drill 10 to 12" per minute in hard trap rock. Centrifugal and other pumps, etc. For price and other particulars, apply to THE GENERAL MANAGER, THE TATA POWER COMPANY LTD., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay 1.
T R1065

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.
GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA. Petitioner.

THE HONOURABLE Mr. Justice PERCIVAL has by an order dated the 27th day of April, 1925, appointed N. H. Moos, Esquire Provisional Liquidator of the abovenamed Company.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1925.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
C23172

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of ALIMOHAMED VIRJIBHAI, Khoja Mohamedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, late of Bombay, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort ..... Deceased.

(1) ESMAILBHAI VIRJIBHOY MADHANI and (2) SAFFARALLY CURRIMBHOY SOONAWALA, both Khoja, Mohamedan Inhabitants, residing at Chowpaty and Sandhurst Road, respectively, without the Fort, the Legal representatives of the estate of Bai Khatizabai, widow of Alimohamed Virjibhai, the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the fifteenth year of our Reign

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 21st day of April, 1925.
Messrs. RUSTAMJI & GINWALA,
Petitioners' Attorneys
C23175

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HASSANALLI MAHOMEDALI GOLWALLA, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Grocer, who resided at Mutton Street, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai DAYAMBAI, widow of Hassanalli, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay, Mahomedan, residing at Mutton Street, without the Fort. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL,

The 16th day of April, 1925.
Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SONJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys
C23174

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

HIGH COURT.
(O. O. C. J.)

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913
and
In the matter of the Wadia Woollen Mills, Ltd.
GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA. Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 27th day of April, 1925, presented to the said Court by Girdharlal Harilal Mehta, a contributory of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Chamber Judge of the said Court on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. in the forenoon and any Creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any Creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1925.
BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
C23173

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of RANCHHODLAL VITHALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, lately residing at Parvati Buildings, Thakoredwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

DAMODERDAS CHUNILAL, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of April in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 23rd day of April, 1925.
Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23129

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive offers upto the 30th May, 1925, at his Office near King's Circle Matunga, Bombay, for purchase of the following plant which is for disposal.

Anchor Boats, Boilers, Conveyor (Portable), Crushers, Cranes, Compressor with Receiver, Crossings, Dredgers, Drilling Machine, Drill sharpener, Steam Digger, Engines, Grinding Machine, Jack Hammers, Hoists, Lathes, Steam Launch, Locos, Mortar Grinding Mill, Pumps, Road Rollers (Steam), Shaping Machine, Rails (section), Navy (Steam), Steam Winch double, Tipping Waggons and Whitzwashing Machine.

Full particulars as to the description, numbers, prices, location, etc., can be had on application to the Undersigned.

The purchaser will be required to make his own arrangements for the removal of the machinery.

J. F. WATSON.
M. Inst. C. E.,
Chief Engineer.
Dated 17th April, 1925.
C23132

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS TICKETS.

IMPORTERS of Piecegoods and Yarn, Dealers, and all parties interested, are hereby notified that in our capacity as Receivers appointed by the High Court of the Estate of the late Bapuji Sorabji Patel, including his business of Framjee Sons and Co., until lately carried out at Oriental Buildings, Fort Bombay, we as Receivers aforesaid have sold and transferred to Messrs. REISS BROS. (1923) LTD., Manchester, all the right, title and interest of the said Bapuji Sorabji Patel and his said firm of Framjee Sons and Co. in and to the undernoted Tickets or Trademarks including relative designs descriptions and numbers if any, as also the numbers mentioned below, which were the absolute property of the said Bapuji Sorabji Patel with full liberty to deal in such Tickets, etc. hereafter exclusively.

	Numbers.	Tickets.
White Mulls ..	2746	Swan & Lotus.
„ ..	2752	„
„ ..	2758	„
„ ..	2658	„
White Dhooties ..	9550	„
Art Silk Voiles ..	8744	„
„ ..	3599	„
Yarn ..	..	„
White Mulls ..	4460	Home Guard.
„ ..	4465	„
White Dhooties ..	4750	„
White Mulls ..	742	
„ ..	754	
„ ..	760	
„ ..	764	
White Shirtings ..	2121, 3636 and 4747.	

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Receivers in re: Framjee Sons & Co.
C23121

B. B. & C. I. AND G. I. P. RAILWAYS

NOTICE

REVISION OF CHARGES FOR ALTERNATIVE SEASON TICKETS BETWEEN BOMBAY LOCAL AND SUBURBAN STATIONS ON THE G.I.P. AND B.B. & C.I. RAILWAYS VIA DADAR.

ON and from the 1st June, 1925, the fares for alternative season tickets (which will in future be known as "two route season tickets") will be revised.

2. From the same date two route season tickets will also be issued from stations North of Bandra to the following pairs of stations via Mahim or by direct route.

Victoria Terminus or Churchgate.
Masjid or Marine Lines.
Sandhurst Road or Charni Road.

3. Single, return and season tickets will also be issued between B. B. & C. I. stations North of Bandra and Sandhurst Road, Masjid and Victoria Terminus via Mahim from 1st June, 1925.

4. Full particulars can be obtained on application to Station Masters or to the undersigned.

A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
E. T. ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager,
B.B. & C.I. Railway. C23163

GENUINE LINSEED OILS,

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.
AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by
THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.
Contractors to: The Military and Public Works Departments
State Railways and
All large contractors throughout India, the East and other Colonies.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
19735 Agents

GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of Inspectresses of Schools, Mandalay and Moulmein, Burma.

1. Qualifications required:—
Distinguished British or Indian University qualifications.

2. The appointments will, in the first instance, be on a temporary basis for a period of one year on an initial pay of Rs. 400 per mensem plus Rs. 75 per mensem Burma Allowance plus Rs. 50 per mensem Overseas pay (Overseas pay being admissible only to officers of non-Indian domicile.) The appointments are likely to be included in the I.E.S., (Women's Branch) at an early date. The pay and conditions of that service are given below.

3. The pay of appointments in the I.E.S. (Women's Branch) is Rs. 400-25-850. Above this scale there is a selection grade for which all members of the service are eligible, rising from Rs. 900 per mensem to Rs. 1,050 per mensem. Officers appointed to the service also receive an Overseas pay of Rs. 50 per mensem if they are of non-Indian domicile and a Burma Allowance rising from Rs. 75 per mensem on the minimum pay to Rs. 135 a month on pay plus overseas pay of Rs. 1,100 per mensem. The appointments are pensionable.

4. Officers already in Government service appointed to the I.E.S. (Women's Branch) receive as initial pay an amount made up of pay plus Overseas pay which is a multiple of Rs. 25 next above the pay that they are drawing at the time of appointment.

5. In addition to the pay and Overseas pay stated above, Officers of non-Indian domicile are granted second-class return passages four times during their service when proceeding out of India on furlough.

6. Applications should be submitted to the Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Education, Local Government and Public Health Secretariat, Rangoon, (not by name), so as to reach him not later than the 1st May, 1925.

J. CLAGUE,
Secretary to the Government of Burma, Department of Education, Local Government and Public Health.
Dated, Rangoon, the 30th March, 1925.
23062

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

ELECTRIC LIGHT IN FARRUKHABAD MUNICIPALITY.

FARRUKABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD (U. P.) is contemplating to introduce Electric light and Tramway Service in the town. Firms may write for particulars or send their representatives to discuss the project personally.

M. A. KHAN.
Chairamn Municipal Board
Farrukabad, U. P.
C 23160.

NOTICE.

THE NEW SESSION OF MUSLIM UNIVERSITY INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE, begins on 1st June, 1925. Students wishing to join the College should secure admission in the first week of June lest they should be refused admission for want of accommodation.

A copy of the Prospectus may be had from the PRINCIPAL, Muslim University, Intermediate College, Aligarh.

Students coming from remote parts of India may join in October, 1925, but they must apply for admission in June or July 1925.
23167

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mehta's Bungalow, Dubash Estate, Nepean Sea Road, valuable household furniture, porcelain ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiter, glass candle sticks, screens, ice box, phonograph with stand and records, E. stove, lamps and fans, Singer sewing machine, writing tables glass door book cases, one lot books, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, roll top tables, cane cushion chairs, single bedsteads, large and small almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, door purdahs, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. F. S. Lund.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE KHANDWANI ENGINEERING WORKS AT SUSSEX ROAD, BYCULLA TOGETHER WITH MACHINERY, ETC., STRUCTURE AND GOOD-WILL.

Uder instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1713 of 1924 (Banco Nacional vs Dadamit) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on FRIDAY, the 1st May 1925, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Sussex Road, Byculla, the following:—

The Khandwani Engineering Works together with the goods, stock-in-trade, plant, machinery, tools, etc., and the structure lying and being thereon and the furniture, pots and pans including the machinery, etc.

The above on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A SHIP CHANDLER'S SHOP WITH ITS STOCK-IN-TRADE AND GOOD-WILL AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in (Suit No. 4263 of 1924 Abdul Tyab Esmailji Maskati vs. Bujanboo and onther), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 4th May, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Nagdevi Street, a Shipchandlers and Hardware's shop containing Leather goods, pulleys, shovels, brushes, grinding stones, belts and cotton beltings, oil cans, hardware, etc. etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd May, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned:—
6 cases Woollen and cotton mixed knitted shawls.
2 cases children's knitted woollen Hoods.
1 case children's knitted frocks.
1 case children's woollen and cotton Hoods.
1 case children's knitted woollen frocks.

On account and at the risk of the underwriters:—
17 pieces charcoal box irons.

By order of the concerned:—
2 bales old ladies' coats.

By order of Mr. Sarafally Mamooji and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dawood Josef of Abdul Rehman Street:—
2 diamond and pearl necklaces (fancy).
1 diamond collar (Galpato).

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 4399 of 1924 (Isaac Sharp vs. Seth Johnson and Sons):—
3 coils of Rope.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office ship
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

BENNETT

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AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel. No. 2731.

Important to builders, housing societies and investers in Buildings in Bombay Suburbs.

Sale of Immovable Properties known as Dr. D'Monte's Dispensary at Bandra and building plots at the junction of Hill Road and Prince's Avenue, and at Turner Road, near the Station, Bandra.

(All these properties are capable of great development, and the attention of property buyers is specially drawn to these sales.)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, attorneys for Monsignor Braz D'Monte, Administrator of the property and Credits of Thomas Antonio D'Monte, and Mr. Thomas D'Monte, deceased, pursuant to the Decree, dated the 11th day of July, 1924, passed by High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 2109 of 1924 sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 10th day of May, 1925, the following properties at the undermentioned time and place.

Lot No. I.—Sale at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises known as Dr. D'Monte's Dispensary. All that piece or parcel of land, situate at the junction of the Hill Road and Ghodbunder Road, and containing by admeasurement 215 sq. yds. or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 101 of Bandra together with the building standing thereon at present occupied by Dr. D'Monte as a Dispensary and by other tenants and bounded on or towards the North partly by Non-Agricultural Survey No. 102 and 103, on or towards the South by the Hill Road, on or towards the East by the Ghodbunder Road and on or towards the West by plot, belonging to the estate of the late Joana Maria D'Monte and beyond it by Ag i: No. 100.

Lot No. II.—Sale at the premises of lot No. II immediately after the lot No. 1 is sold. All that triangular piece or parcel of land being a cocoanut Gar, situate on the junction of Hill Road and Prince's Avenue, Bandra in the Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring 682 sq. yds. or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and surrounded by a wall and bearing Non-Agricultural Survey No. 45 and bounded on one side by the Hill Road, on another side by a Road and on the third side by a Nullah.

Sale of all plots from Nos. III. to VII at the premises of Lot No. III.

Lot No. III.—All that piece of agriculture land on which temporary huts are now standing bearing survey No. 241, plot No. 13 and containing by admeasurement 1,714 sq. yds. The plot touches the Turner Road, Bandra and is situate on the East thereof and is quite near the Station, Bandra.

Lot No.IV—All that piece or parcel of land bearing survey No. 241 containing by admeasurement about 855 sq. yds. touching also the Turner Road, Bandra, and to the East thereof near the Station, Bandra. This plot is also quite near the Station, Bandra).

Lot No. V.—All that piece or parcel of agriculture land bearing survey Nos. 241 pot Nos. 8, 9, 12 and 13 situate on Turner Road, Bandra, and to the West thereof near the Station, Bandra, and contains by admeasurement about 5,705 sq. yds. (This plot is also quite near the Station, Bandra).

Lot No. VI—All that piece or parcel of agriculture land touching the Turner Road and situate on the West thereof bearing survey No. 241 pot Nos. 8, 9, 12 and 13. This plot is also quite near the Station, Bandra, and contains by admeasurement 4,219 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. VII.—All that piece of agriculture land situate at Bandra to the East of the Railway Line, and between the Railway area and the Pipe line and bearing entry Nos. 192 and 551 survey No. 172 Pal. 1 admeasuring 2 acres and 19 1/4 yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, attorneys for the vendors at their Office No. 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

PRESENTS THIS WEEK.

Released by Messrs Patel Bros.

RANA PRATAP

TIME[illegible]TES AS USUAL

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE' CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 6, 8 AND 10.

"HER DANGEROUS PATH"

THE NOVELTY FILM SENSATION

With

A SURPRISE IN EACH SHORT STORY

WHAT SHOULD THE GIRL DO?

"THE GRAND NATIONAL 1925"

PATHE EXCLUSIVE

Showing all the thrills of the Great Steeplechase from Flag to finish.

'BACK STAGE (Our Gang)'

AN AMUSING COMEDY.

PATHE GAZETTE

Prices: Rs. 2-4 Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 (including Tax).

Booking Office is open at the Theatre between 9-30 a. m. and 1 p. m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT — THIS WEEK!

An extremely catchy Flapper Drama, with a strange twist that thrills.

"THE PAINTED FLAPPER"

a Chadwick Production starring

JAMES KIRKWOOD
PAULINE GARON

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Vitagraph Comedy "The Show" featuring

LARRY SEMON

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

A Chadwick Pictures' Corporation Achievement starring the great screen Actor

LIONEL BARRYMORE

in

"MEDDLING WOMEN"

LOVE, REVELRY, DRAMA, LUXURY, BEAUTY—a gorgeous Picture play. The Programme includes a 2-Reel Roaring Comedy "Racing Kid" featuring

BUDDY MASSENGER

TO-DAY: 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

IMPERIAL

PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
THE FIRST INSTALMENT
(Eight reels)
of the Super Jewel picture

"HANDSOME BLACKGUARD"

(A photo-play in 16 reels)

It is a Screen adaptation from the wellknown novel written by Mr. P. J. Marzban M. A.

produced by—
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY
featuring

MISS THELMA WALLACE
MISS YVONNE WALLACE, &C.

A charming heiress—a good-looking but villainous doctor—a timid lover—a crafty detective—a singing girl—a Nabob in his dotage—and a dancing woman from the gutter.

Note the change of time: Three shows daily: 5-30; 8; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 28.

S S Masula, Holman, London.
S S British Architect, Envelden, Abadan.
S S City of Oran, Robinson, Liverpool.
S S Havildar, Palmer, Calcutta.
S S Calcutta Maru, Yamashita, Kobe.
S S Ascot, Turner, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

April 29.

Argun Maru, Mone, Kobe.
Banora, Rowe, Busrah.
Kidderpore, Jones, Kobe.
Khandalla, Downing, Durban.

LOADING.

April 28.

S S Ascot for Colombo.
S S Bratton Castle for Hull.

S S Masula:—The B I S N Co's steamer Masula, 4454 tons, Captain R A Holman, arrived in Harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S City of Oran:—The City Line steamer City of Oran, 4778, Captain T Robinson arrived in Harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Calcutta Maru:—The N Y K steamer Calcutta Maru, 3213 tons, Captain Yamoshita, arrived in Harbour, yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Argun Maru:—The O S K steamer Argun Maru, 4040 tons, Captain T Mone, will sail to-day from Harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Kidderpore:—The P & O S N Co's steamer Kidderpore, 3263 tons, Captain C Jones will sail to-day from Harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Khandala: The B.I.S.N. Co's African mail steamer Khandala, 3289 tons, Capt. J F Downing, will sail to-day from Harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bamora, 1878 tons, Captain J Rowe, will sail to-day from Harbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

TUESDAY, April 28.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Cracovia (s) 4,566 tons, Trieste 1-5 Agent L Triestino.
2 Ranpura 9268 London 9/5 M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4171 Liverpool, Grahams & Co.
4 Bowenkirk 3723 Colombo 28/4. E D Sassoon Co.
6 Hoogkerk 3170 Antwerp, 8/5, E D Sassoon
7 Falkenfels (s) 3.852 tons, Karachi 2-5 Agent L Edwards and Co.
16 Treneglos 2766 Dunkirk N F, T M and Co.
17 Frienfels 3741 1/5 Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.
K Dalgoma 3571 Rangoon N F, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Varsova 1957 Busrah 1/5 M M Co.
6 Zayani 2627 Basra 30/4 H S Shushtargon.
9 Isarco 2768 Karachi, 1/5 L Triestino.
11 and 12 Flowergate (s) 3,226 tons, Rangoon 18-4 Agent S S N Co.
11 City of Brisbane 4527 Karachi not fixed, Killick Nixon and Co.
12 & 13 Bankura 1915 P Gulf 6/5 B I S N Co.
14 Bamora 1878 Busreh 29/4, B I S N Co.
15 Alani 2157 Red Sea Ports 30/4 T M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Uga Maru (s) 3,326 tons, Kobe N.F. Agent O S Kaisha.
B Nordmarn 906 Persian Gulf 2/5 S Harrison
D and E Mirzapore 4135 Japan 7/5 M M & Co.
L and M Zazani (s) 2,627 tons, N F, Agent O and R Jaladuta 2693 N F N F S S N Co.
P Stumfels 3834 Kchi N F L Edwards Ltd.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Moolton due about 1st May, Agents P & O S N Co.
China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gazana due about 7th May, Agent M M & Co.
Mandala due about 18th May, Agent M M & Co.
Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
S 3 Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 30th April, Agent J Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lantorfels due about 3rd May, Agent L Edward Co.
Axenfels due about 13th May, Agent L Edward Co.
Birkenfels due about 23rd May, Agent L Edward Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.
Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.
Gango due about 30th April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestoad due about 4th May, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Melbourne due about 4th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lincoln due about 14th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 27th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about 29th April, Agent O S K
Sumatra Maru due about 8th May, Agent O S K
Tamba Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpur due about 8th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 2nd May, Agent M M Co.
Karagola due about 16th May, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.

EXPORT.

April 28.

S S Treneglos for Hull:—2000 cwt linseed, Mitsui B. Kaisha Ltd; 7500 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 6000 cwt castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Dieppe:—10000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Vigo for Hull:—6500 cwt cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Arcturus for New York:—6000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt castorseed, Strauss and Co Ltd; 20 cwt gum Arabic, E. Virjee and Co.

S S City of Brisbane for Hull:—6500 cwt. linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Hoogkerk for Rotterdam:—60 tons tin clippings, Shaw Wallace and Co; 27 bales hemp W Latham and Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton fly oily, H Javandas.

For Antwerp:—105 cwt gum Arabic, P Kooverjee and Co.

For Hamburg:—2600 cwt groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd; 60 cwt gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co; 212 cwt gum olibanum, E Virjee and Co; 126 cwt gum Arabic, P Kooverjee and Co.

S S Bratton Castle for Ghent:—110 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co; 440 bales cotton H Nensey and Co; 165 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, The Patel Cotton Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—265 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 80 bales hemp, T M Meghji; 56 bales African cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 215 bales hemp, Bayenia Bros; 59 cwt gum insolubile, J Moolchand and Co; 144 bales hemp W Latham and Co Ltd; 150 bales hemp, G Rawjee; 850 bales hemp H Govindji; 25 bales hemp, M Talooram; 190 bales hemp, S Purmanand; 50 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 110 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co; 315 cwt gum Arabic S. Chapsey and Co; 61 cwt gum Arabic E Virjee and Co; 700 cwt. crushed bones, E Virjee and Co; 400 cwt buffalo horns, L Tharia and Sons; 540 cwt gum Arabic, N Muljee and Co; 210 cwt gum Gluity N Muljee and Co; 150 cwt gum Karaya, N Muljee and Co.

For Barcelona:—83 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 100 bales cotton B Cursondas and Co; 200 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Ltd; 80 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 270 bales African cotton, N. Rajaram and Co; 220 bales cotton Italindia Cotton Co Ltd.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—100 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 7 bales cow tail hair, M Aziz and Co; 500 cwt myrabollams F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 37 bales cotton fly Textiles Products Ltd; 500 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 2500 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros; 9000 cwt groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—4000 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co; 224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros; 6000 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—306 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Rampura for London:—6 bales cat skins raw Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 5 bales Persian lamb skins raw, Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 1 bale animal skins, Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 4 bales woollen carpets, Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 7 cwt wet salted sheep casings (7 cwt), Cox & Kings Shipping A Ltd; 81 cwt. castorseed, Cox and Kings Shipping A Ltd; 100 cwt turmeric, S H Joshi and Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, Bontor and Co; 2 bales hemp ropes, W Latham and Co Ltd; 999 cwt kardiseed, W Latham and Co Ltd; 800 cwt myrabollams, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Bratton Castle (cont.) for Ghent:—50 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd;

For Barcelona:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Cracovia for Salonica:—17 bales cotton twist, G Radhakisondas.

For Constantinople:—10 bundles cotton and woollen carpets H M Gazanfer; 16 bales cotton twist, I A H Moosa Ltd.

For Trieste:—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 110 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 674 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Venice:—220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros. Ltd; 310 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 440 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co Ltd.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—70 bales cotton waste G Sachinidina and Co; 1000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd; 204 cwt niggerseed W Latham and Co Ltd; 420 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co. Ltd; 55 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co Ltd; 60 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—96 bales wool, Shamji Mal; 98 cwt dry casings, Ad Meyer; 12 cwt wet casings (3 casks) Ad Meyer; 100 cwt turmeric, E Virjee and Co; 201 cwt mustardseed, E Virjee and Co.

S S Sturmfels for Rotherdam:—10000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros; 3999 cwt teelseed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros; 1000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1000 cwt groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Genoa:—1500 cwt linseed, Goria Ltd; 1000 cwt castorseed Gorio Ltd; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Leghorn:—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Frenfels for Dunkirk:—35 bales African cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co; 440 cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 448 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—493 bales cotton, N Futehally.

For Osaka:—2300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Uga Maru for Osaka:—800 bales cotton, Suzaki and Co Ltd; 1600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—700 bales cotton, Suzaki and Co Ltd; 500 bales cotton Ozu Burin and Co Ltd; 2000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd; 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 400 African cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—700 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaish Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—21 cwt sandalwood P Mulji.

S S Argun Maru for Kobe:—15 cwt cloves, M H Dehdashti.

IMPORTS.

April 28.

S S City of London from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co. From Liverpool:—105 cases candles, 2 kegs grease, 9 cases lubricating oil, 10 drums lubricating oil, 12 barrels lubricating oil, 12 crates earthenware, 114 crates tiles, 56 sk cases tiles, 46 casks tiles, 22 cases tiles, 137 cases cigarettes, 20 crates stoneware jars, 20 cases tobacco, 54 bottled beer, 20 cases picks, 34 cases biscuits, 29 cases toilet soap, 25 cases hollands, 57 cases colour, 14 cases art silk and cotton piece goods, 167 cases cotton, 31 bales cottons, 9 bales cotton tents, 15 bales cotton yarn, 31 cases cotton yarn 436 cases cotton piecegoods, 529 bales cotton piecegoods, 23 bales wool, 75 bales old newspapers, 20 bales paper, 51 cases hams and bacon, 284 cases steel tyres, 1325 boxes common soap, 1000 boxes timplates, 726 kegs paint, 70 bundles plates and angles, 250 bundles black sheet middles, 500 bundles black sheets, 11582 bundles galvd sheets, 200 drums sodium sulphide, 100 drums caustic soda, 30 drums disinfecting fluid, 65 drums oil, 4006 plates hard spelter.

From Port Said:—18 cases castor oil, 100 cases gum styrax, 40 cases wine, 8 packages wine.

S S Asuka Maru from Yokohama, Agents:—Nippon Yusen Kaisha. From Yokohama:—108 cases silk goods, 15 cases cotton crepe.

From Kobe:—251 cases glass ware, 3 cases cotton hosiery shirts, 55 cases celluloid bangles, 87 cases glass bangles, 49 cases matches, 63 cases enamelled ware, 111 cases silk goods, 5 cases silk yarn, 25 cases celluloid ware, 30 cases porcelain ware, 142 cases refined camphor, 15 cases cotton drill, 17 cases cotton goods, 30 cases porcelain, 15 cases rubber goods, 14 cases cotton hosiery, 37 cases glass beads, 165 bales straw-boards, 18 bales matting, 152 bales cotton shirting, 253 bales cotton sheeting, 51 bales cotton yarn.

From Nagoya:—168 cases glass ware, 75 cases enamelled ware, 195 cases porcelain.

From Osaka:—100 cases match-boxes, 46 cases matches, 150 cases brass ware 15 cases porcelain goods, 16 cases buttons, 244 cases glass ware, 240 cases glass bangles, 25 cases provisions, 222 cases brass circles, 50 cases cotton twill, 6 cases silk yarn, 30 cases glass beads, 47 cases empty glass bottles, 55 cases enamelled ware, 27 cases cotton drill, 260 bales cotton drill, 30 bales cotton sheeting, 81 bales straw-boards, 206 bales cotton shirting 153 cases cotton shirting, 68 cases cotton yarn, 799 bales cotton yarn, 20 bags rice.

From Tokyo:—90 cases confectionery, 97 cases rubber toys, 77 bales cotton yarn.

From Shanghai:—23 cases silk yarn, 66 cases silk goods, 36 cases pongees and silk piecegoods, 399 bales tea, 175 packages silver bars.

From Hongkong:—11 cases pongees and silk piecegoods, 667 bags refined sugar, 140 coils rope.

Singapore:—12 cases lactogen, 52 cases condensed milk, 83 cases pine apple, 261 D/bags coffee, 51 D/bags sago pearl, 600 bags sago flour, 83 bags damar batu, 28 bags nutmegs, 406 bags betelnuts, 439 bundles rattans.

From Colombo:—5 barrels wine, 24 cases wine, 57 cases tea, 15 cases tooth paste, 193 cases canned salmon, 224 cases canned goods, 56 bales mattress fibre, 55 bales cotton piecegoods, 21 bales corks, 71 bales rubber tyres, 22 packages asphalte.

S S Vasna from Busrah, Agents:—Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. From Busrah:—150 bags specie, 86 boxes specie, 1900 baskets dates, 14 bundles cow hides, 4 bundles skins, 20 bags skins.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 28

Apollo Mill ..	11	Morarji Goculdas	2450
Elphinstone ..	27-8	Madras United ..	515
Emperor Edward	400	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton ..	4650
Alliance Cotton	65	Vishnoo Cotton ..	520
Indian Dy.& Mfg.	216-4	Western India ..	500
Indian Mfg. ..	900	Wadia Woollen Mill	2
E. D. Sassoon ..	1-4	Indian Woln Mill	13	Sassoon Silk ..	567-8
Currimbhoy Mill	440	Sassoon Cotton ..	42-8
Kilachand ..	6	Sholapur	10600
Koorla Mill ..	150	Standard Mill ..	1500
Kastoorchand ..	125	Hindoostan Mill ..	975
Khandesh Mill ..	2250	Hyderabad ..	2440
Khatau Mill ..	96-4	Tata Power Elec.	377-8
Gold Mohur ..	30	Punjab Cement ..	2-4
Jamshed Mill ..	110	Bombay Flour ..	..
Jivraj Baloo ..	..	Union Flour ..	..
Tata Mill ..	160	Oriental Life ..	500
David	..	Emperor ..	420
Dawn Mill ..	660	New India ..	13
New City	240	Jupiter Ins. ..	6
Planet	30	Great India ..	10
Premier	65	Scindia Steam ..	6-8
Presidency ..	60	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Bradbury Mills	475	Port Canning ..	650
Bombay Indstl.	23-8	B'bay Telephone	28
Birla	13	,, Uganda ..	44
Madhavji	180	,, Burma New	75
Madhavrao Scin-	55	Br. Burma Petrol	4-11
Manockji	2650	Tata Oil	12

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 27.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.770 inches.
Temperature of Air	85.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	76.8 ,,
Dew Point	72.7 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ..	66% ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	1.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	92.0 ,,
Minimum do. do. ..	80.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	125miles.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, April 28.

	For.	Steamer.	Date	Mails close at
1	England	..	..	..
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)	..	..	..
3	Japan	..	..	
4	China	..	..	
5	Shanghai (superscribed).. ..	..	..	
6	Singapore (,,)	..	..	..
7	Straits Settlements	..	..	..
8	Mauritius	..	..	..
9	East Africa	..	..	..
10	South Africa & L. Marquis ..	S/S Kathiawar	29-4-25.	6-30 p.m.
11	Seychelles	..	..	..

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay April 28.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-15 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	A/May	J/Aug.
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	..477/80	456½	461 1/2
Oomra M.G. Fine	..440/50		
,, M. G. Black leaf.	..420/30		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..420/25		
,, M. G. F. G.	..405/10	406	409
Khandesh Black leaf	..375/80		
Khandwa/Sanavad	..390/420		
Jalna/Aurrangabad.	..375/400		
Harda	..410/460		
Ujjain	..440/45		
Parbhani	..430/40		
Purna.	..430/35		
Nander.	..430/40		
Barsi/Kurdoowadi.	..375/400		
Wardha/Warora.	..465/70		
Nagpur	..470/75		
Katol	..470/80		
Adoni	..455/60		
Sindh/American	..480/90		
Sangli/Miraj	..480/85		
Bagalkot	..460/65		
Coompta	..480/85		
Tirupur	..525		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	..480/85		
Dhollera M.G.F.G.	..465/70		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 27-4-25	.. 8945000	6351000
,, Yesterday do	.. 5000	17000
Exports to date do	.. 7375000	4974000
Stock at Ports 24-4-25	.. 755000	528000
,, Interior Towns. do	.. 591000	477000
,, Liverpool do	.. 1077000	586000
Visible Supply 25-4-25	.. 3169000	1940000
Quantity in Sight do	13857600	10501000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
27049	2357443	2871961	2945775.

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 23rd April.

1924-25	1923-24
10512	17755

Total Stock in Bombay on 16-4-25 9,27,393 B/s last year—9,28,378 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1 Sept. to 23rd April.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe ..	466664	352895	534150
China ..	182490	157393	278070
Japan ..	1123709	1067104	1209535
Coast Ports ..	22915	43602	38718
Total ..	1795808	2121054	2125473
Afloat in harbour			
Europe ..	495	25633	18512
China Japan & Coast ports ..	50014	18420	123132
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
27-4-25	21-12-6	67-12-0	

Remarks:—1-15 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 38, 38, 45 and 39 down for May July, October and January and Liverpool 35, 33, 27 and 23 down for the same positions.

The reason for the fall in Liverpool was doubtless due in part to the advance in the Cross Rate while in New York the market declined on reports of rain in Taxas. We do not favour sale at this level, but prefer a square position until prospects become more assured either way.

We have to inform our friends that we are now Associate Members of the Liverpool Cotton Association and will be able in consequence to transact business, henceforth in Liverpool Futures for 5/8 per cent Brokerage, as against 3/4 per cent heretofore.

The local market is remarkably steady and is expected to open at about 1.30 with July/August at Rs. 461/-

Sampin closed this morning at 299.50, 300.20 and 299.80 for May, July and October respectively these rates being 2.30, 2.70 and 4.40 down.

Ready Cotton. Demand was poor yesterday.

Marwadi Bazaar Tues 2-15 p.m.
Market:—Steady.

Boach Apl./May Rs. 456 1/2 July/August Rs. 461 1/2. Bengal May Rs. 406 July Rs.409.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, April 28

	12 to 1 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	420
Bombay Cotton	460
Bombay Dyeing ex-divi.	1070-1115-1102-8
Century ex-divi.	526-4-52-8-45-46-4
Nagpur ex-divi.	491-4-95-92-8
Colaba ex-divi.	115-16-4-13-12
Crescent ex-divi. ..	231-4-28-12
Indore ex-divi.	380-81-4-80
Kohinoor	1205
New Great ex-divi. ..	335-42-8-41-1
Pearl	537-8-46-4-43-12
Phoenix ex-divi. ..	490-95
Bharucha	103-12
Simplex	155-67 8-62-8
Swan ex-divi.	175
Swadesh	610-20-10
Pabani	341-4-46-4
Fazal	932-8-51-4-45
Mathuradas	250
Tata Mill	92-8-85
Globe	45
Mysore	120-22-8
Madhavji	368-12-73-12-75
Finlay ex-divi.	140
Gokak ex-divi.	107-8
Edward Sassoon ..	122-8-25
Meyer Sassoon	115
Alcock	947-8-52-8-41-4-43-12
Bombay Burma Old ..	308-12-12-8
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	95-95-10-95
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	71-4
Bundi Cement	7-8-7-12
Central E. Mining ..	27
Indian Cement	35
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	13-8
Tata Steel Defd. ..	43-12-42-8

COMMERCIAL.

PASSING SHOW IN COTTON MARKET.

Mr. Theo. H. Price writes as follows in "Commerce and Finance" (March 25):—

This season's commercial crop is now accurately known. It consists of:

	Bales.
Lint cotton, as per last Friday's ginning report ...	13,630,608
Linters produced to Feb. 28, as per last Thursday's report ...	722,686
"City crop" and "to balance distribution," say ...	250,000
Total ...	14,602,294
Linters are included in the above because they are also included in the commercial export movement as reported from day to day.	
Estimating the exports for the season at ...	8,000,000
And the domestic consumption, linters included, at ...	6,500,000
The total distribution for the season is ...	14,500,000

These figures make it clear that the supply in the United States at the end of the present season will not be appreciably larger than it was at the end of last season and that we shall enter the next crop year facing famine conditions that will be unrelieved and probably intensified if the yield for 1925-26 is less than 15,000,000 bales.

The figures are so simple and the conclusions to which they point are so obvious that it is really surprising that the market remains quiescent and that the professional speculators who are always alert do not take advantage of the opportunity that seems to offer.

Their apathy is in fact amazing when it is considered in conjunction with what little we know of the prospect for the next crop. The lack of rain in the Southwest, the reduced use of fertilizer in the Atlantic States and the reduction of the cotton acreage that is implied in the reports of an increased grain acreage are all straws that seem to point toward a smaller production of cotton even though there should be no boll weevil.

Facing a situation so unique and inexplicable everyone is asking why no one seems willing to buy cotton for an advance that appears to be so indubitably indicated? This question cannot be answered with assurance but there are some maxims of speculation that furnish a partial explanation of what appears to be a paradox.

One is that "the expected rarely happens;" another is "the obvious probability is improbable," and a third is the famous definition of speculation that Justice Holmes of the U. S. Supreme Court included in a decision rendered in favor of the Chicago Board of Trade in May, 1905.

He said that "speculation by competent men is the self-adjustment of society to the probable."

Taking these three epigrams together and considering them in connection with the fact that the prospective scarcity of cotton has been known and proclaimed for more than two months one finds himself wondering whether the society of the cotton trade has not adjusted itself to the probability of a famine by the enormous buying that must have been behind the export movement which has attracted so much attention.

This theory is put in the interrogative rather than the affirmative form because no one can be sure of anything in the cotton market. But if it is correct then the fact that prices do not advance indicates that the prospective scarcity has been discounted in the purchases already made and that the speculators are subconsciously aware that if they bought the little unsold cotton that is left they might have difficulty in reselling it at an advance.

This was the experience of the recent bulls in wheat. When wheat was selling at $2.05 a bushel a famine seemed to be a statistical certainty that no one could gainsay. But when the market commenced to hesitate it began to be apparent that everyone who really needed wheat had secured his requirements. Society had adjusted itself to the probable and a decline of 50 cents a bushel ensued.

In a general way all speculative markets are governed by the same rules and there may be some analogy between wheat and cotton. The idea is worth considering although it may be fallacious. At all events it appears that some novelty is required to reawaken speculative activity in cotton.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 28.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 72 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27th April, 1925.

Cotton	27049 Bales
Wheat	42097 Cwts
Linseed	65597 "
Rape, etc.	7619 "
Gingellyseed	7950 "
Poppyseed	2766 "
Groundnuts	3739 "
Castorseed	24032 "
Rice	4390 "
Myrabollams	997 "
Cottonseed	19319 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	10453 "
Juwar	397 "
Masur	Nil "
Barley	1232 "
Bajri	1432 "
Coal	483 Tons

RUBBER.

London, Apl. 27.

Para Up River Fine, Spot May June 19 Plantation First Latex Crepe. Spot May 21.

Tone:—Fully steady only moderate buying.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 28.

B. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 27/32.

London—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 15/16.

Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 665.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 730.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 715.

Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 117.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 112.

Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 153.

Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 207.

Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 159.

New York—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 281.

Cross Rates—
London—New York Dol. 4.81-13/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 92.85.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.30.
London—Rome Liras 118.00.

Tone of Exchange—
Exchange Market was steady.

London, Apl. 27.

Tele. Transfers firm 1/5 28/32
Bar Gold downward tendency £4/59
Bar Silver Spot steady 31 1/8

London, Apl. 27

Prague 162/5
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady little bear selling.
Interest day to day loans 4
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th ultimo.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 28.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 5/32
Fcs. Demand.	667
American Dollars	280
Hongkong Dollars	153
Shanghai	207
Japan	117 1/4
Singapore	159

Market Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Apl. 27.

Stockholm	17.88
Christiania	20.06
Amsterdam	12.03
Switzerland	24.86

The Bombay mails of 9th inst. were delivered in London on 27th April.

London, Apl. 27.

Exchange on London in Paris 92.95
Exchange on London in Germany 20.27 3/8
Exchange on London in Italy 117.95
New York, Apl. 27.
Demand Bills 481.62

DISCOUNTS.

London, Apl. 27.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 17 3/4

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, April 28.

3 Mos. London Discounts 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. London Discounts 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6-1/2 per cent.
Money 1 Mos. 6 per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 5-3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 5-1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

STOCKS, ETC.

London. Apl. 27.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 £88 1/2 +.1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £91 3/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent. 1929/47 £102 7/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £77 3/8 +.1/16
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. 101 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 unchanged
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 57 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent. 58 3/8 +.1/8

BULLION.

Bombay, April 28.

Sovereigns Ready, 13-11-6.
Sovereigns Forward 13-11-9.
Bar gold ready, 21-13-6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-14-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-15-3.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 71-0-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71-3-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71-6-0.

London, April 27.

Bar gold ready £85-9.
Silver ready, d. 31-2.
Silver forward, d. 31-2.
Tone of Silver:—
Quiet and Steady: India and Chin bought to cover sales. China was a sell at higher rate.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 28.

Ready:—21-13-6

	Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Visak	21-13-0	21-14-0			21-14-0
Jeth	21-14-0	21-15-0			21-15-0

Teji Mandi.
Visak. 0—2—6
Jeth 0—5—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, April 28.

Ready:—71-2-0

	Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Visak	71-1-0	71-4-0			71-4-0
Jeth	71-4-0	71-6-0			71-6-0

Teji Mandi.
Visak. 0—12—0
Jeth 1—5—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper, Rs. 67-13.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Due 1931-36 Rs. 85-8.
5 per cent. War Loan, Due 1929-47 Rs. 95.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free), Due 1933 Rs. 97-13.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free), Due 1945-55 Rs. 98-10.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1925 Rs. 103.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1928 Rs. 104-6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1925 Rs. 100-12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1927 Rs. 101-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1930 Rs. 102-15.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free), Due 1931 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 103-14.
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Develop Loan (Tax Free), Due 1935 Rs. 107-8.
4 per cent. Port Trust, Due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent. Municipal, Due 1974 Rs. 74-8.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust, Due 1974 Rs. 74-8.
6 per cent. Port Trust, Due 1936 Rs. 98.
6 per cent Municipal, Due 1929-49 Rs. 97.
Tone of Market:—
Quiet with sellers.

SHARES.

Bombay, April 28.

Market closed steady with small business. The closing rates are as under:—

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1410, India Bank 73/12, Eastern 82xd, Central Bank 22/14.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 420, Alliance 65, Apollo 11, Bombay Cotton 460, Bombay Dyeing 1,102/8, Century 546/4, Crescent 226/4, Central India 492/8, Edward Sassoon 125, E. D. Sassoon 1/4, Elphinstone 27/8, Fazulbhoy 945, From Petit 975n., Gokak 107/8, Globe 45, Indian Cleaching 216/4, Indore Malwa 380, Khatau 95, Kasturchand 125, Kilachand 6/2, Kohinoor 1,205, Luxmi Cotton 4,950, Madhavarao Scindia 50, Madhowjee 375, Mathuradas 250, Manockji Petit 2,650, Meyer Sassoon 115, Morarji 2,600, New Great 340, New City 235, Pahaney 346/4, Pearls 543/12, Phoenix 500 Premier 70, Sholapoor 10,500, Standard 1,550, Swan 175, Simplex 161/4, Tata Mill 85, Vishnu Cotton 1,835.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 475, Alcock 140, B. Burma 312/8, B. Burma N. I. 75, B. Burma Pet 4/11, B. Tramway 95, Bombay Steam 71/4, Bundi Cement 7/12, Central India Mining 27, Katni Ordinary 45, Katni Deferred 140, New India Insurance 13, Shivrajpoor 43, Tata Iron Ordinary 13/8, Tata Iron Deferred 42/8, Tata Hydro 942/8, Tata Power Ordinary 387/8, Tata Power Preferred 510n. Scindia Steam 6/8.

SHARES.

London, Apl. 27.

Hongkong Bank £139
Chartered Bank £20 5/8
National Bank £46 3/4
P. & O. Bank £11
Eastern Bank £6 1/4

BARLEY.

London. Apl. 27.

Karachi Barley May/June quoted 40

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Apl. 27.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay April 28.

To-day Reuter reported 38 points lower in old crop and 39 to 44 points lower in new York futures. The market eased on long liquidation and short selling on reports of rains in Central Texas. Liverpool has been reported 25 to 35 points down. The decline was due to long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 27th instant as under:—"Rain in Central Texas. Texas drought relieved. Heavy tenders expected. Advise sales on rallies."

Messrs. The Cotton Agents Ltd., have received the following cables D/- 27th instant from their Liverpool friends:—

From Grunning & Co.:—

"Selling has been general to-day. Rains doing good in Western Texas. Prevailing opinion is that the market will be governed for the present by crop accounts. We would rather buy than sell."

From Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—

"Some continental selling orders in consequence of presidental election result in Germany. Rains have fallen in Texas east but more needed in Central Texas."

From Coney:—

"Declined on rains in Texas and longs liquidating. On further declines purchases should prove profitable in the long run."

At present the future of the market is very obscure depending as it does mainly on what the weather conditions in Texas may be during the next few weeks. It seems that the deficiency of rains over more than half of this district has been made up, with the result that the position is already discounted by the present level of prices. Should further beneficial rains fall in the near future there may be a substantial drop in values. On the whole we think it dangerous to go short and would recommend buying on any declines.

In sympathy with a further decline reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this afternoon at Rs. 460 1/2 and sharply advanced to Rs. 462/- on Bazar operators buying. On Commission Houses selling the market gave way Rs. 461/-. The Bazar was kept closed from 2 to 4 o'clock. It re-opened at Rs. 461 1/2 and closed at Rs. 461/- at 4.30 p.m. At cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 461 1/2 and declining to Rs. 460 1/2 on selling by Commission Houses closed at Rs. 461/- at 6-30 p.m.

Fully good M. G. Broach April-May opened at Rs. 456/- and advanced to Rs. 458/- on general buying and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 456/- at 4-30 p.m. Fully good M. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 406/- and Rs. 409/- nominal. Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the demand was nominal.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, April 28

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	456	
" " "	July/Aug. ..	461	
" " Bengal	May ..	405 1/2	
" " "	July ..	408 1/2	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 28.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good	Good
M. G Bengal and S.Punjab	430	420	405	395
M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon	489	482	472	
M. G. Dhollera ..	479	472	462	
M. G. Broach	495	490	478	468
M. G. Punjab/American	493	478	..	

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 28.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	457
" " "	July/Aug. ..	461
" " Bengal	May ..	405
" " "	July ..	408
Good Southerns	May/June ..	441

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

28th April 1925.

New York Market 27th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
24.20	May		23.82	—38
24.55	Jul.	24.17—38	24.17	—38
24.36	Oct.		23.92	—44
24.18	Jan.		23.79	—39

Telegraphic market advices:—July highest 24.30 (at the opening) lowest 24.08 (10-25 a.m.), rasge .22 points.

Eearly selling caught stopless orders. Recovered on local short covering.

Liverpool Market 27th April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 2 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
13.15	May			12.80	—35
13.25	Jul.	13.18—07	13.07—18	12.92	—33
13.10	Oct.	13.05—05		12.83	—27
12.95	Jan.			12.72	—23
	Egyptian				
28.30	July			27.40	—90
23.65	Nov.			23.30	—35

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10-10 a.m.: Heavy rain Oklahoma and North Texas.

(2) Cabled 5.20 p.m.: Scattered showers N. W. Texas, good rains North Texas and East Texas. Light rains Central Texas. Long liquidation and short selling on expectation of general rains in Texas, stopless orders being reached.

American cross rate on Saturday 4.81 7/8, on Monday 4.82 1/4.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Apl. 27.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec, and for Exp 200 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal standard moderate request 13.19
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 30.70
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	23.80
July	24.14
October	23.83
New York Noon Call	
May	23.83
July	24.16
October	23.83
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
March	23.84
May	24.16

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 27.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	13.01	—.14
July	13.13	—.12
October	13.02	—.08
January	12.88	—.07
March	12.85	—.06

Liverpool, Apl. 28.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.	12.77+.01
May	12.82+.02
Puly	12.94+.02
Oct.	12.85+.02
Jan.	12.75+.03
Mar.	12.74+.04
Apl.	12.67-.01

EGYPTIANS.

May	27.70—.60
July	26.80—.60

London 27th

Belgium	95.33
Athens	252.50

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, April 27.

April	12.76—.36
May	12.80—.35
Jun	12.83—.34
Jul	12.92—.33
Aug	12.90—.30
Sep	12.89—.27
Oct	12.88—.27
Nov	12.74—.27
Dec	12.72—.26
Jan	12.72—.23
Feb	12.71—.22
Mar	12.70—.21
Apl	12.68—.19

Tone:—Barely steady

Liverpool, April 27.

April	28.35—.85
May	28.30—.85
Jun	27.85—.90
Jul	27.40—.90
Aug	27.20—.85
Sep	25.00—.75
Oct	24.40—.70
Nov	23.30—.35
Dec	22.80—.35
Jan	22.35—.35
Feb	22.25—.35
Mar	22.20—.35

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Apl. 27.

Scinde Good	9.70
Scinde Fully Good	10.10
Scinde Fine	10.50
Bengal Good	9.80
Bengal Fully Good	10.20
Bengal Fine	10.60
Oomra Good	10 50
Oomra Fully Good	10.90
Oomra Fine	11.30
Broach Good	10.85
Broach Fully Good	11.25
Oomra Fine	11.65

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, April 27.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	...5000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	...2000
Day's Exports to Continent	...27000
Futures at New York:—	
May	23.82—.38
July	24.17—.38
Oct	23.91—.45
Jan	23.79—.39
Spot Cotton at New York	24.10—.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.10—40
Tone of Spot Cotton:—	
Futures at New Orleans:—	
May	23.87—.40
July	24.18—.39
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) ...	.20
Demand Bills	4.81.62
Silver Commercial Bars:—	
Foreign mined	66 3/4

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Apl. 27.

Futures at New York.

May	23.82 —.38
July	24.17 —.38
October	23.91 —.45
January	23.79 —.29

Liverpool, Apl. 27.

Cotton Delivery	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Liverpool.		
May	12.80	—.35
July	12.92	—.33
October	12.83	—.27
January	12.72	—.23

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., received on Tuesday the following cable from their friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., of New York:—"Brought relieved, heavy tenders expected, advice sales on rally."

WHEAT.

London, Apl. 27.

Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. A/M. sellers 59
Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs. A/M. sellers 60
Tone:—Quiet—Easier.
Australian A./M. sellers 58
Choice White Karachi M/J. sellers 60
Soft Red Karachi A/M. value 59
Tone Quiet easier.
Wheat two Club Calcutta N/M. value 60/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 28.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs.	a.	p.	Rail Delivery. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	58	0	0	8	10	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	59	0	0	8	12	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	60	0	0	9	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	13	0	11	6	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	12	0	11	5	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	14	0	12	7	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12	8	0	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12	4	0	12	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73	0	0	14	11	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69	0	0	14	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66	0	0	13	8	0
Teelseed, Black ..	62	0	0	12	6	0
Poppyseed, White ..	13	0	0	13	10	0
Groundnuts	68	0	0	13	4	0
Mowraseed	9	8	0	9	14	0
Barley	46	0	0	7	0	0
Castorseed	65	0	0	13	2	0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery		..			..	
Jira	14	0	0		..	
Forward	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat, May	8	5	9			
Wheat, Sept	8	7	6			
Linseed, May	13	0	0			
Linseed, Sept. ..	13	6	0			

METAL.

London, Apl. 27.

Tin Block £245 1/4

London, Apl. 27.

English best Selected Copper £64
Standard Copper G. M. B. £61 1/2
Copper Braziers £79
Yellow Metal 7 9/16
Hard Spelter 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8

COPPER.

Bombay, April 28.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Jopper, German.. ..		3-4	66	0 0
Copper		1	66	0 0
Copper		1 1-4	64	12 0
Copper, American ..		1 1-2	65	0 0
Copper		1 3-4	65	0 0
Copper		2	65	0 0
Japanese Copper Bars			62	0 0
Panchteka joint			27	0 0
Copper, English Bars			61	0 0
Brass Bars			39	4 0
Pat Klai			67	0 0
Lead, Country			25	0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4.. ..			56	8 0
" " to 1			55	12 0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2			55	12 0
German Copper 1 1-2			64	12 0
" " to 1 3-4 to 2 ..			64	12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1 ..			66	0 0
" " 1 1-4 ..			65	0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 28.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0	13	0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0	15	0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	12	6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	12	3
David	No. 10 1/2	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	11	9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	12	0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0	12	0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	11	0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0	10	9
Japan	No. 40—1	1	5	0
"	No. 42—2	1	6	3
"	No. 20	1	0	3
"	No. 32	1	3	9

LINSEED.

London, Apl. 27.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
April/May sellers £22
Buyers slow demand very little doing £21 1/8
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Pril/May sellers 43/9
May/Aug. sellers 43 9/8
Linseed La Plata Argentine A/M. paid £19 7/8
Cottonseed Bombay A/M. sellers rather easier £9 3/4
Castorseed Bombay A/M. sellers rather easier £23 1/8
Rapeseed Toria A/M. buyers £20 1/4
Rapeseed Ferozepore A/M. buyers £21
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore A/M. quoted £19 1/4
Tone of Rapeseed—Little doing.
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at March £21 3/4
Linseed Bombay at midway shipment to Hull £22 3/8
Linseed La Plata at A/M. M/J. shipment to Hull £19 7/8

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, April 28.

Ready and Forward Prices both have ruled steady around yesterday's closing price-levels. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4,600 bags, showing a moderate record of off-take.

The following are the nominal Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 18/2 per cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 13/3 per cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June, Sh. 17/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July, Sh. 17/- per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept., Sh. 16/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec., Sh. 16/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 17/15 per cwt.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Apl. 27.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
June/July sellers 17/1 1/2
July/Sept. sellers 16/10 1/2
Oct/Dec. sellers 16/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bom
Oct/Dec. sellers 16/11 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F.
Oct/Dec. sellers 17/0
Cuban Sugar Apl. se

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

K. R. Cama Oriental Institute.—Government Fellowship Lecture by Prof. Shapurshaw Hormusji Hodivala, Sir J. J. P. B. Institute Hall, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 30.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Intermed. Exam. in Science Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 1.

The s.s. "Delta" with the mails of April 16 due at 8 a.m.

SATURDAY, May 2.

The s.s. "Delta" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Quarterly General Meeting of Indian Merchants' Chamber, 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Bulgaria are subject to censorship and must be written in plain language.—A. P.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. "Kathiawar" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th instant.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Mombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. R. P. Kamat, on "Small-pox" to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Sukhadwalla's Chawl at Kalachowki Road.

MUSICAL CONCERT.

A grand musical concert will be performed by Pandit Vishnu Digamber a Vijayanand Theatre, Nasik on Friday the 1st May at 9-30 to 11-30 p.m. In this Concert Panditji will sing various unique Regas.

DAIVADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

The Social Gathering in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the Daivadnya Debating Society, Bombay was held on 25th and 26th inst at Matunga. The gathering was largely attended by the members of the community. The whole show was run very successfully.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 8-30 a.m. the same day.

The B. I. s.s. "Modasa" which left Bombay on the 2nd instant arrived Plymouth on the morning of the 27th idem.

LITTLE JOHUS REVUE.

The above company will give the Bombay public a complete change of programme from Wednesday next, undoubtedy their programme was a complete surprise. Their poster referring to the "Mil on Jewels" is not at all explanatory enough of the charming performance. A performance of this stamp is quite out of the ordinary and should not be missed.

PROF. HODIVALA'S SECOND LECTURE.

Prof. Shapurshaw Hormasji Hodivala, M A., Principal, Bahaudin College, Junagadh who has been appointed the Government Fellowship Lecturer for the current year will deliver the second of his series of five public lectures on "Parsi History" at the Sir Jamshedjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institute, (1st floor), 209 Hornby Road Fort, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIST. LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

The following is the result of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board's President and Vice-President election.

President—Mr. Sakharam Sitaram Naik.
Vice-President—Mr. Thomas William Almeida.

The following is the result of the South Salsette Taluka Local Board's President and Vice-President election:—President—Mr. Shantaram Narayan Patil, of Andheri. Vice-President—Mr. Trimbak Moreshwar Pardhi.

WEAVING SCHOOL IN BULSAR.

A Weaving School in Nana Talvad Bulsar, has been opened by Government where free education is afforded to any enthusiastic candidate. In this school, the students are taught to work with fly-shuttle looms, by which work can be done much faster than weavers actually do at present. The students have not only nothing to pay, but they also get a scholarship of three rupees (monthly) for three months, and when they leave the institution after three months apprenticeship, they are provided with one loom. The profits, which are accrued by selling the woven cloth, are fully shared by the students.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME

The following programme of Indian Music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday), at 7 p.m. Call sign RFV. Wave length 387 metres:—

1. Rag—"Bhoop Trital"—Jabata Tumasan.
2. 2—"Kedar Trital"—Kanganva Mora.
3. .—"Bagesari Japteal"—Ari Mori Sakhi Balshari.
4. 2—Ashavari Trital"—Bhor Bhai Milan.
5. .—"Bhairavi Dipchandi"—Bahut Sahirtari Gari.—A. P.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The first Quarterly General Meeting of this Chamber will be held in the Chamber's Office on Saturday the 2nd proximo) at 2-50 p.m. (S. T.), i.e., 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Eight resolutions will be moved by Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji at the above meeting.

ALL INDIA COW PROTECTION CONFERENCE.

The All-India Cow Protection Conference was held yesterday at 8 p.m. in the Madhav Baug, Mahatma Gandhi presiding. There was a large number of people present on the occasion, prominent among whom were Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Shri Ramanuacharya, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Jamnalal Bajaj, Mahadeo Desai, Radhakant Malaviya, Chunde Maharaj and Dr. Munje.

A number of wires expressing regret at their inability to attend the Conference were read, chief among which were from Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpatrai and Narayan Shastri of Wai.

The proceedings commenced with prayers and songs specially composed for the occasion in praise of cow worship and cow protection, which Shri Mamanuacharya[illegible] gathering. Full report of the [illegible] appear to-morrow.

COMMON PLATFORM.

MR. JINNAH'S APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his interview with a representative of the Free Press of India, Mr. Jinnah pleaded for a common platform and appealed to all parties to unite and place their minimum demands before the people of India and the Parliament of Great Britain. Towards that end, the Unity Conference met in Bombay and in Delhi, and why it broke up Mr. Jinnah can tell us very well. But that apart, will Mr. Jinnah draw up the minimum demands which would be acceptable to him and his supporters —Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

CORONER'S COURT.

A CHRISTIAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Marshal Lopez, (60) a Christian residing at Matarpakadi and employed as a Lithographer in Bombay Port Trust.

The evidence showed that the deceased was ailing for the last 17 years and after losing his wife about a month ago had been mentally deranged. On Tuesday morning when his maid servant got up to take milk, she found the deceased lying in a pool of blood, his throat cut and a razor by his side. She raised an alarm and police being informed removed the body for inquest.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide whilst temporary insane.

KILLED UNDER CART.

Bhimabai a Hindu girl, aged 9 years was going with her aunt on Monday along Sandhurst Road when at the corner of Dongri Road she was knocked down and run over by a cart driven by Bala Madhu. A wheel passed over her head which fractured the skull killing her instantaneously.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the suspect was present.

The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull due to her having been run over by a cart driven by Bala Madhu in a rash and negligent manner.

COOK'S SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

C. De Souza, (59) a Christian cook employed by Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Marker residing at Sleater Road, complained of stomach pain on Monday afternoon and was found dead in his room in the evening. Mr. Marker informed the police who removed the body to the morgue for inquest.

The Coroner sents the deceased's vicera to the chemical analyser for report to ascertain the cause of death and adjourned further enquiry.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. C. G. Graham, engineer, G. I. P. Railway, residing at Gibb's Road, reports to the police that on Monday midnight he went for a bath, leaving windows and doors of his room open. On Tuesday at 6 a.m. when he got up from his bed he found a gold hunting watch and clothes collectively valued at Rs. 632 missing.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

INTERMEDIATE AND B. COM EXAMS RESULTS

The results of the Intermediate Examination in Commerce and the Examination for the degree of B. Com. of the Bombay University were declared on Monday out of the 117 candidates who appeared for the Intermediate Examination in Commerce, the following 52 were successful and out of the 63 candidates that appeared for the degree of B. Com., only 34 candidates were successful:—

INTERMEDIATE EXAM.

CLASS II.—Atmaram Raoji Bhat, Rairvadan Vrajdas Kapadia, Vasudeo Atmaram Kashikar, Dara Kaikhushroo Kershw, Kavas Kuvarji Kothavala, Afzal Badrudin Lukmani, Shankar Narayen Marathe.

PASS.—Narayan Krishna Abhyankar, Bhasker Mungeshrao Ador, Nusserwanji Bezanji Amaria, Dinshaw Byramji Avari, Ardeshir Kaikobad Batliwalla, Slyam Beharilal Bhargava, Dinshaw Ardeshir Bode, Nariman Dorabji Contractor, Hoshang Phirojshaw Dabco, Darashaw Sorabji Doctor, Nowroji Meherwanji Goohai, Madhav Yeshwant Goknale, Shankur Pandurang Goilkari, Visanji Khetsi Gunda, Nariman Eduji Italia, Vurgese K. John, Khushmanlal Hacilal Joshi, Khurshed Meherwanji Kateli, Hardit singh Khurana, Vinayak Vishawnath Kothare, Jerohimo Loyola Pereira, Satyanarayen Ramaiyya Manepalli, Ranjitlal Chunilal Mazmudar, Dinshaw Kaikhushru Mehta, Huscin Mohomedbhai Merchant, Jagannath Anandrao Mulki, Kaban Vasantrao Murkute, Sadashiv Pandurang Nadkarni, Narendra Shanker Chandrashanker Pandya, Nariman Dorabshaw Pantaki, Popatlal Thakoredas Parikh, Dattatriya Vasudeo Parulekar, Gurunath Ganesh Patankar, Chunilal Jamnadas Patel, Nusserwanji Jehangirji Rana, Rattanchand Jain, Shrinivas Ganesh Sardesai Amratlal Jathabhai Shah, Manilal Manekchand Shah, Manek Bhimjibhai Taraporevala Ganesh Parashuram Upadhye, Erashshah, Nanabhoy Vadigar, Behram Shapurji Vakharia, Vijiya Raghavan E. R. and Karsondas Ranchhordas.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the B. Com. Examinations:—Bhalchandra Anant Chanbal, Behramsha Jehangirji Madan, and Nilkan. Damoder Vaidya.

Atmaram Raoji Bhat wins the Sir James Begbie Scholarship in Commerce.

Shrinivas Ganesh Sardesai wins the Managaldas Hariyallabhdas Commerce scholarship.

B. Com. DEGREE.

CLASS II.—Arjansingh Giani, T. Adisheth Iyer, T. Sannier Jagannath, Ruston Edulji Kumana, Champaklal Maganlal Lakdawalla, Maung Mayabu, P. S. Nilakanthan, Jagdish Chandra Bahl, L. K. V. S. Money Vasudeo Ramchandra Patwardhan, M. S. Rajgopal, Bhikaji Dhondo Chirputkar, Vinayek Dattaram Delvi, Martin A. R. Sequeira, G. Ramaswami Sarma.

PASS.—Dhansukhlal, Vijubhai Atmaram, Bhikanwalla, Sorabji Burjorji Bajan, Chunilal Uttamram Desai, Harkant Dinkerrai Desai, Govind Gadadhar Joshi, Madhawrao Chennagri, Yeshwant Ramchandra Munerikar, Rama Subayyam C., Chaterjia Arun, Vishnu Dinkar Joshi, Rishivar Sunderam Iyer Raja Iyer, Rama Varma Anujan, Somdatta Sharma Miss Yasmin Khurshedji Surveyor, Kashinath Trimbak Dalvi, Pandurang Bagunath Datar, and Doraswami Krishnaier Sheshadri.

Passed in additional special subjects:—Chandrasen Madhowdas Daru and Rustom Dinshaji Mehta.

FIRST INDIAN LADY B. Com.

A Bombay correspondent writes:—

Miss Yasmin Kharshedji Surveyor is the first lady in India to obtain the University degree of Buchelor of Commerce. This examination was not open for any ladies until three years ago when Miss Yasmin Surveyor applied to the University of Bombay for admission to the same, and on special request permission was granted her.

IMPERIAL BANK INDIAN STAFF ASSOCIATION.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' ADVICE.

A meeting of the Imperial Bank of India's Indian Staff Association (Bombay Circle) was held on Tuesday evening at the Bank's premises, Sir Norcot Warren presiding. Rao Saheb Narayen Balaji, President of the Association, in welcoming Sir Norcot Warren and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said:—

On behalf of the Indian Staff Association of the Bank I offer you all a most hearty welcome in our midst to-night. It is indeed very encouraging to us that you should have found it convenient to be present here to-night (after a hard day's work) and thus evince your sympathy and support to the cause that we represent. Secretary and Vice-President will explain to you the aims and objects of this Association and the methods in which we intend to work, which I hope will meet with your cordial approval. I shall only say that the primary object with which this Association has been formed is to promote a sense of unity and intelligent co-operation among the members of the Staff of the Bank in general and to make the Indian Staff more efficient and better working units than they are at present so that they may really become fit and useful members of the Staff of this great National Institution, worthy of occupying responsible positions therein to which they rightly aspire.

In this noble endeavour of ours I have to request you all to kindly extend to us your valuable co-operation and support.

I am sure you will agree with me if I say, we could not have found a better and more worthy President than Sir Norcot Warren on this occasion. His high position, eminent services to Indian Banking and his warm sympathy with the Staff of the Bank are so well known to us all. It is really very kind of Sir Norcot Warren to have so readily accepted our Secretary's request to come and preside on this occasion. We consider it really fortunate and a good augury for the future of this Association, that its inaugural meeting should take place under his worthy guidance.

We are particularly fortunate in having Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas to deliver the Inaugural Address. It is very good of him to have so kindly accepted our invitation and come here at an inconvenient hour for himself in the midst of his multifarious engagements. We hope that Sir Purshottamdas and the other Members of the local Board will also lend their very valuable sympathy and patronage to our Association.

The report of the Association stated that there was a concensus of opinion prevailing among a large section of the Indian Staff that an Association similar to the Bengal Association should be formed here. It was to meet this want that our Association was organised under the leadership of our venerable President Rao Saheb Narayen Ballaji and Mr. Manibhai S. Patel, the enthusiastic Vice-President. A general meeting of the Indian Staff was held on the 10th of January 1925, when a Representative Committee was formed to draft a constitution for the Association on the lines of that of our sister Association at Bengal. This Committee met several times and drafted the constitution that has been incorporated in the Memorandum and Rules of the Association.

The membership of the Association now stands a little over 400. Some branches are yet to become members. Some have already applied for membership forms etc. It is hoped that ere long all the Indian Staff of the Bank in this Circle will be under the banner of this Association.

SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS' ADDRESS.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas in his inaugural address said there was very little to say regarding the aims and objects of the Association. The third bye-rule of the Association referred to the promotion and protection of the interests of the Association. He wished it included one more on the lines, viz:—to ensure full service to the employers in return for the remuneration received. The question of capital and labour and employer and employee was a very serious one. The Association had a membership of 500 to 600 persons and he considered it was a national institution of India. He hoped the Association would rise superior to the memorandum of the association and impress upon the members to return for the remuneration full service. If this was done it was bound to redound to the credit of the Association and to inspire confidence in the minds of the employers and those of the public who were anxious to look on both sides of the question and do justice both to the employer and employee. It was usual for an employee to complain that he did not get a remuneration which he ought to get. But at the same time there should be a rule that the members of the Association would see that each one of them discharged his duties towards the institution which employed him.

He did not mean that the staff did not give full return for the payment they received but he thought if they adopted that rule of rendering full service for the payment they received they would inspire confidence of their employers as well as the public with whom they had to deal. The current at present running in every direction was to run down the employer as paying the cost. He therefore urged the members of the association to take care that each employee discharged his duty towards the institution in the right spirit. He saw many faces before them which were promising and he hoped some day they would be future bankers of India. Fulfilment of that ambition required cultivation of habits of thorough going and full mastery of the subjects and discharge of the duty in the right spirit. Whether he be an humble junior clerk or a senior clerk he should identify himself with his work thoroughly. It is not the office that matters but the quality of the woak turned out that mattered. They should always bear in mind to give the best quality of work in the best and wholehearted spirit. They should also remember that whatever the defect or the policy of the bank be, until improvement was effected that bank had to satisfy the public. They should be courteous and patient towards the bank's clients and especially towards the poor widows and illiterate who come to the public debt office or present cheques with vernacular signatures. It is not the superior officer who dealt with that class of clients but the junior or senior clerks and therefore to rise high they were are expected to be courteous and patient. Referring to the prospects of the staff he said the bank was not paying them in a niggardly manner compared to the remuneration offered to other staff by similar banking and commercial institutions. They were however maker of their own fortune and hastening of the promotion was entirely in their own hands by turning out best quality of work in the best possible way. It was then resolved to place on record the profound feelings of indebtedness to Messrs. Lindsay Ridland and Lamond for the initial help they rendered to the association.

Sir Norcot Warren then thanked Sir Purshotamdas for his inangural address and giving advice to the staff.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

WAKFS FOR DAWOODI BOHRAS.

The Secretary, Vajnee Anjuman, Bombay informs that at a meeting of Dawoodi Bohras convened by the said Anjuman the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. This meeting believes that, after the Local Government had been moved by the Dawoodi Bohra Community to exempt them from the operation of the Mussalman Wakf Act of 1923, by the attempts and instigations of certain persons who are against the Dawoodi Bohra community and who are known as belonging to Tardeo side, writings have continued to appear in public papers to the effect that the community is in need of the provisions of the said Act and the paper "Satya Mitra" has encouraged the publication of such writings which are against the religion, custom and firm belief of Dawoodi Bohras. This meeting therefore, views with great contempt the tendency of the "Satya Mitra" to excite the feeling of Dawoodi Bohra by molesting religious sentiments and humbly request the High Priest Sardar Syedna Tahir Saifuddin Sahib that he will warn his faithful Dawoodi Bohra followers that they should refrain from buying and reading the "Satya Mitra".

2. As it is feared that there is a likelihood of a breach of the peace on account of such writings as aforesaid being published, this meeting resolves that the persons concerned should approach the Government with the prayer that by the exercise of its authority the publication of writings which excite a section of the public and which are intended as an insult to the High Priest should be prohibited.

3. This meeting further resolves that H. H. Sardar Syedna Tahir Saifuddin Sahib should be requested to publish from time to time through the Press or otherwise a list of the persons who refuse to recognise him as the Dai-ul-Mutlaq that is their High Priest and of those who refuse to obey his orders or believe in his authority so that the members of the Dawoodi Bohra Community may become properly acquainted with such persons and may be able to disapprove of the actions which may be taken by them in the name of Dawoodi Brothers. The time has now come for the publication of such a list because this meeting is of opinion that those persons who are ex-communicated or who decline to follow the High Priest of Dawoodi Bohras have no right to call themselves Dawoodi Bohras or to do anything in the name of Dawoodi Bohras which might affect the rights of the community.

4. The Secretary of the Anjuman should be requested to submit copies of the foregoing resolutions to the Private Secretary to His Excellency, the Governor of Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the High Priest of the Dawoodi Bohra Community and be authorised to publish the same otherwise for the information of the public.

"AT HOME" TO MR JOSEPH BAPTISTA

The Entertainment Committee consisting of Mrs. Satojini Naidu, Miss Sylvia Mendonza, Dr. Miss E. Oliveira, Dr. A. L. Nair, Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, M. R. Jayakar, Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, Capt. Jos Alban De Souza, Messrs. G. K. Nariman, Potha Joseph, Sankar Persha, Joseph Gomes, and Lorence Nunes will be "At-Home" to Mr. Joseph Baptista Bar-at-Law President Bombay Municipal Corporation to-morrow at St. Xavier's College Hall at 6-45 p.m. Mr M. R. Jayakar will preside.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, April 28.

In the share market jutes in sympathy with hessians shewed appreciable advances over the previous days quotations and there was more confidence displayed on the part of operators to support prices. Later profit-taking set in and rates gave way to below opening quotations. In coals and teas hardly anything of interest took place in these sections, buyers being scarce. In miscellaneous there were no interesting features recorded. Government securities continue quiet owing to tighter money. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 67/14, 5 per cent bonds 1923 98/2, 5 per cent loans 1945-55 99/2, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/8, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100, do. 1927 101, do. 1930 103/4, do. 1931 103/6.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 77.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 415, do. pref. 110, Auckland 272/8, Bally pref. 103, Caledonian 508, Cheviot 276/8, Clive 42/4, Craig 4/6, Fort Gloster 465, Fort William 399, Gourepore 760, Howrah 42/10, Kanknarrah 431, Lansdowne 327 Lawrence 622, National 29/4, Northbrook 57/8, Orient 208, President 7/12, Standard 437, Union 614/8.

Coals:—Baraboni 8/8, Purulia annas 12, Gopalichuck 8/8.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Galvanizing 2/12, Indian Iron and Streel 26, Kumardhubi Engineering 1, Marshall and Co. 2/12, British India Corporation ord. 4/8, Indian Cables 3/14, Kluang Rubber 4/14, Murree Brewery 120.

Tea Companies:—East India 17/12, New Purnubari 12, Sapoi 19/8.

Exchange: bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven-eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twenty-nine thirty-second pence.—A.P.

COMMONWEALTH OF INDIA BILL.

DR. BESANT'S LECTURE.

MADRAS, April 27.

At a public meeting in the Gokhale Hall, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Shrinivasa Shastri, presiding Dr. Annie Besant spoke on "How to Agitate for the Commonwealth of India Bill".

The Rt. Hon. Shastri at the outset made appreciative references to Dr. Besant's present mission and her work in England last year which produced great liveliness and interest in the minds of the people there who were till then in utter confusion regarding India's true state of affairs, her sufferings and wants. He admired Dr. Besant's silent and strenuous efforts with a calm mind and a cool head especially at the time when disorder and chaos prevailed in the land. She had laboured hard, he said, at the Commonwealth of India Bill. It practically endorsed the views embodied in the Minority Report of the Reforms Enquiry Committee with slight modifications. He was glad the bill was receiving warm and increasing support from all sides and hoped it would before long have the whole country behind it and it would then be introduced in Parliament. It would have due consideration at the hands of all the friends of India of whom he felt, there were many. Dealing with the prevailing strained relations among the Indian communities he felt these would fade away in time and appealed to all to sink their differences and present a united front in their fight for Home Rule. Before concluding he struck a note of optimism on the existence and anxiety of some real and influential English friends of India of the type of Mr. Philip Oarr who had even been and would continue to be of immense service to India's cause.

Dr. Besant then rose amidst cheers. She spoke for about one hour. After referring to India's determination to be free she said contrary to Meston's words at a recent meeting it was not true that Westerners could have their way in India for a long. The period of domination of England over India was short and the fact that the former was hurrying in different ways to exploit India's resources was a sure sign that they were making the best of the short time left for their exploitation in India. Dealing with the communal troubles, she said that they had nothing to do with religion at all as such quarrels seldom arose either in Indian States or villages. She held that once the British Raj was replaced by the Indian Raj all difficulties would end. The Mussalmans and the Hindus would join hand in hand and work for the commonweal and the prosperity of the nation. She then sketched the origin and growth of the Bill. How in 1922 the discussion was launched in 192 Club for framing the constitution for India how she afterwards induced the members of the legislature to frame such a constitution with a view to place India on the basis of equality with the self-governing dominions of empire and lastly how it had come out in the present form. The bill enjoyed the support of distinguished persons of various schools of political thought and was rapidly succeeding in getting popular support. She then dealt at length on defence of India and other details under the new constitution and concluded with a feeling appeal to the people to wake up and work for the national cause and enlist members for the convention sabhas. She had no fears about the future, she declared, because she knew for certainty that India would be free with God above and the mother land appealing for help they dared not despair.—A. P.

PROPOSED ANDHRA UNIVERSITY.

MR. STATHAM ON TOUR

MADRAS, April 28.

Mr. R. N. Statham, Principal (of the Arts College Rajahmundry), special officer who has been deputed in connection with the working out of a scheme of the Andhra University has been touring in the Andhra Province and has visited Rajahmundry, Bezwada, Guntur, Anantpur, etc. and he'd a conference with representative local gentlemen. It is hoped that there will be some special features in the Andhra University quite distinct from those obtaining in other Indian Universities. It is understood that the Andhra University Bill will be introduced in the autumn session of the Madras Legislative Council of this year.

Mr. Statham left Madras last night on a tour for Guntur and Rajahmundry and is expected back on the 1st of May.—A. P.

FOOTBALL IN BRITAIN.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, April 27.

The following are the results of football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Everton one Sheffield United one.

Second Division:—Chelsea two Stoke one. Wolverhampton nil Barnsley one.

Third Division:—(northern section):—Accrington nil New Brighton one.—Reuter's Special.

REGBY UNION RESULTS.

LONDON, April 27.

In the Rugby Union, to-day, Cross Keys lost to Pontypool by twelve points to nil.—Reuter's Special.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 27.

At the National Sporting Club, in a twenty-round boxing contest, for the Lightweight Championship of Great Britain, Erniso Izzard retained his title, beating Teddy Baker on points. Both are Londoners.—Reuter.

UNREST ON N. W. RLY.

In a communique issued this evening, the Agent, N. W. Railway states that the unrest has extended to one or two more engine sheds and men have absented themselves. This had had no effect on full maintenance of all public services. Recruitment is proceeding satisfactorily.—A.P.

LATEST CABLES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS PACKED.

LONDON, April 28.

The House of Commons was packed and excited in anticipation of the Budget statement. The front Government bench was filled by Cabinet members. Members of all parties overflowed. There was a big muster of peers in the peers gallery. The Ministerialists loudly cheered Mr. Churchill as he entered the House at the end of the questions.—Reuter.

DEATH OF KENYA PIONEER SETTLER.

NAIROBI, April 28.

Kenya has lost another pioneer settler and legislator in the death of the Hon. Mr. Berkeley Cole, son of the Earl of Enniskillen and brother-in-law of Lord Delamere. He came to East Africa in 1904 and engaged in sheep farming. He was elected member of the Legislative Council and a very prominent figure in the public life of the colony.

Troops have returned to Nairobi from Jubland where trouble has ended.

Another French motor expedition reached Nairobi yesterday having crossed the Sahara and Central Africa using Citroen Caterpillar cars.—Reuter.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, April 28.

Ataman (Archibald up) is additional probable runner in the Two Thousand Guineas. Donoghue has definitely decided to ride the French horse Ptolemy Second in the Derby which is now favourite at five to one.—Reuter.

WIRELESS DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, April 28.

The Postmaster General in reply to resolutions of the Empire Wireless Union has sent the Union a summary of the recent Empire Wireless developments identical with the statement made in the Commons some time ago. He mentions that Canada, South Africa and India have accepted invitations to be represented on the committee mentioned on 7th April while the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand Government have not yet replied.—Reuter.

FIRE IN STEAMER.

GRANGEMOUTH April 28.

A fire broke out in number two hold of the British steamer "Grangemouth". The hold was flooded in order to extinguish the flames. 120 tons of jute were destroyed by the fire and water.—Reuter.

BELGRADE PRESS COMMENT ON HINDENBURG.

BELGRADE, April 28.

The newspaper comment on Hindenburg's election is pessimistic. The semi-official "Retch" declares that the election is a fresh defiance of Europe and the civilised world. The election will be the starting point of a campaign for the amendment of all treaties and elimination of all obstacles in the way of Germany again becoming the mistress of the world.—Reuter.

DELEGATION OF WOMEN TO RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, April 28.

A delegation of five British Trade Unionist women has arrived here to study the position of the working women in Russia.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 28.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal and Mysore and local in North Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and South-East Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Burma and Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaupyu, Akyab, Dhubri and Silchar one inch; Cox's Bazar and Noakhali three; Chittagong, and Jessore two; Sonamarg three-quarters; and Mysore, Tinnevelly and Salem one.

Forecast:—Extension into Bihar and Orissa and decrease in the extreme North.—A. P.

LATE MR. KARIMBAI LALJI SAJAN.

We very much regret to announce the death of Mr. Karimbhai Lalji Sajan which took place early on Tuesday morning at his residence in Ripon Road at the age of 53. The deceased suffered a short illness having being attacked by paralysis to which he fell a victim. He was a well-known rice merchant and belonged to the Khoja Shia Asna Ashri Jamaat in the affairs of which he took a leading part after the death of his father Mr. Lalji who was the promoter of the Jamaat. The deceased gave away large sums in charity for the benefit of his community and had built a sanatarium for the Khojas at Varsowa near Andheri at a cost of Rs. 2,00,000 of which the Khojas have been taking great advantage. Besides this he opened a dispensary at his native place Nagalpur for the poor and set apart a sum of Rs. 25,000 for its maintenance. He was a keen advocate of girls' education and he founded a Khoja Girls' School for the welfare of his community. He leaves behind him a large family to bemoan his loss, a daughter, two sons and a brother named Mr. Ramzan Ali. His eldest son Fakir Mahomed is 25 years old.

His funeral was attended by a large number of the members of his community besides other Mahomedans and a number of Hindus. The coffin was taken from his residence to the Khoja Asna Ashri Cemetery at Mazagaon where he was buried.

In his honour the Dana Bunder, the Bhat Bazar and the institutions and establishments of the Khoja Shia Asna Ashri Jamaat were closed on Tuesday.

An Allahabad message of Tuesday's date says His Highness the Maharaja of Benares has just recovered from his serious illness.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1925.

PREPARE IN TIME.

In a few months, there will be a general election for the Council of State, and political leaders will do well to consider the choice of candidates and the determination of policy. The Council has functioned for five years and as the caudal appendage of the Executive Government, it has earned a reputation hardly worthy of its potentialities for service. The Council of State was originally designed by Mr. Montagu as a revising Chamber of fifty members of whom twenty-five were to be elected on an aristocratic franchise. In the final shaping, it consists of sixty members, of whom thirty-three are elected. Though in a democratic country, a second chamber is useful as a brake on hasty legislation, the peculiar conditions of India tend to convert the Council of State into a reactionary organ which serves as a captive support to the Executive. It is built upon an undemocratic franchise and its constitution is vitiated by the presumption that the Upper House is meant to be an elysium of the Upper Ten. The Congress-League Scheme did not contemplate it and when the Montford Report was produced the moderates' Conference resolved that no authority should be vested in the Council of State for the initiation of laws restricting personal liberty. In its first tenure, the Executive has regularly manipulated it against the forward measures of the Assembly and the public have come to look upon the Council as a political infirmary for outworn elders. Even in simple issues of self-respect and justice, the Council has failed the country. We need not refer to their fidelity to the Government when finance bills have to be exacted against a contumacious Assembly because in the Lower House itself there is no dearth of sagacious statesmanship of the same order. When the bill repealing the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1908 went up to the Council of State, the elders tore it up in decadent fret. When Mr. Neogy's bill abolishing racial reservations in railway travel reached the upper dormitory, they flung it back and subsided as sleeping partners of the Executive. The average member of the Council of State does not annoy us with the intolerance of highbrows. A high-brow is one who has had more education than he has intelligence for, but the weakness of the Council of State is that it contains too many people who are just fogeys afflicted with the Polonius-manner. They are naturally more ceremonious than the hot-bloods of the Assembly, and that is why they discuss personal resolutions—like congratulations to the King on the accouchement of Princess Mary and condolence to Lord Reading on the death of his mother—while the Assembly down below is being tossed in tornadoes of sulphurous rhetoric. We are prepared to recognise differences of temperament, of stately consideration, of aggressive courtesy; but the trouble with the Council of State is that it has become the chorus-troupe of the Government and it has failed adequately to function as a revising Chamber. The very atmosphere of the Council of State seemed to benumb the sense of independence in its first tenure.

While the Council of State did some good in housing certain ripe politicians to the advantage of the Legislative Assembly, we should not be content with that negative service. Arrangements should be made to contest every one of the 33 elective seats, and as the Swaraj party look after the Council-interests of the National Congress, they should map out their programme of action. Half a dozen of the present members are territorial magnates whose position appears impregnable, but the fact must not deter the Swarajists from putting up a fight if only for propaganda. The majority of the seats are, however, open to capture if there is organisation in advance. When the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri resigned from the Council of State, the Swarajists succeeded in winning the seat and the latest recruit has in a small degree managed to stir the musty atmosphere in the Chamber. Bombay has the right of returning six members. Three of them are sent by non-Mahomedan constituencies, one by the Mahomedan electorate of the Presidency, and another by the Sind Muslims; the sixth seat is now held by Sir Arthur Froom on behalf of the European Chamber of Commerce which we doubt can be treated as a statutory constituency. When the general election comes, we would like the Swaraj Party to be prepared with a list of approved candidates. As the Council of State is elected once in five years, the choice must rest upon men of sturdy independence and enterprising ideas able to infuse a lively human atmosphere in the proceedings and bring the Council into parity with the Assembly. Now the Council of State is as solemn as a Lambeth conclave, and we know that elders like Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy think a great deal of dignity and unruffled atmosphere. Indeed they look down upon interesting developments in the Assembly as frivolous interludes unworthy of senatorial wisdom. Some of them maintain their dignity even at the risk of becoming ghastly bores. The duty of the Swaraj party has about it the sport of successful invasion. Of the sixty members, we may depend upon eight being away on other duty, for absentee landlords have a way of becoming absentee legislators; they have the mitigation of a parallel in the House of Lords. If, therefore, the Swarajists strive hard and in time, they should be able to get a diligent group in the Council of State capable at least of disturbing its somnolent calm and developing a more patriotic atmosphere.

In a way the organisation of work is going to be more difficult than in the case of the Assembly and Council elections. The franchise is exclusive and reared on vested interests. The landlord and the capitalist have a big pull in the electorate, and the Executive of the Swaraj Party must immediately attend to the enlistment of all amenable voters in the electoral roll. Membership of universities is one of the qualifications and full advantage should be taken of it. In the provincial elections the university constituencies favoured Swarajists. It marks the inclination of the educated classes in the choice of parties who claim the way to the legislatures. The rattling sweep of elections eighteen months ago will not suffice in a campaign where the franchise is restricted. Propaganda should be discriminating, personal, intense. There should be no conflict of candidature. Each constituency should have the best likely man and none other. As there are affluent voters, the unseen hand will hold up the flag about peace, security, progress, self-interest and what is called a "stake in the country." The candidates selected should be asked to give a clear undertaking of policy. At the last general election, benevolent patronage towards ambiguous candidates lost good men in the Assembly. After getting in with the countenance of Swarajists, Sir Harisingh Gour has proved to be a bitter antagonist. We should eliminate hazards as far as possible and make a strong effort at sending Nationalists. Let it be observed that even a good minority will be found useful when occasion arises for a joint sitting of the two Houses. We would advise Nationalist leaders to start early and forge ahead. "Tis not in mortals to command success; we will do more Sempronius, we will deserve it."

THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT.

The city of Gandevi, situated in the territory of a State which has taken a lead in the organisation of the library movement in India, was the appropriate scene of the first session of the Baroda State Libraries' Conference which happened to coincide with the diamond jubilee of its own public library. The Conference was the first of its kind in Gujarat which, like the rest of India, has not yet adequately realised that the public library has a useful and essential place in any plan of popular education. Such conferences, therefore, are valuable for more reasons than one. For one thing they serve as centres of discussion on subjects of technical efficiency and of utilitarian proposals such as the provision of grants and questions of inspection. It is no secret that there is a wasteful lack of co-ordination and direction and of any means of practical co-operation between the various libraries in our country. The libraries being self-determined entities as they are should all combine in their proper task of providing one of the chief means of national education and of an after-education that completely fulfils the work of our expensive schools and colleges. The conference, as its President observed, could do something for the co-ordination of State libraries. Moreover a conference of the type is also useful in that it helps to focus public attention on an important, though neglected, aspect of civic life. For, while in other countries the maintenance of a public library constitutes one of the duties of local authorities, in India the establishment of a library is a happy accident born of philanthrophic goodwill patronising culture; this, of course, relates to the larger towns since the majority of the villages under the British Raj are spared the superfluous nuisance of education and hence no libraries are needed there. As a free library movement postulates a literate population, the Government having cheerfully neglected the basis have no need to worry about its superstructure. Not that the library was unknown to India. The monasteries mentioned in the history of ancient India which were famous seats of learning played a part in the spread of knowledge not dissimilar to that of the modern library. Nalanda, which the chairman of the Reception Committee mentioned and in which was centred the Indian culture of the age, was a six-storied monastery, the gift of half-a-dozen kings and endowed with the revenues of a hundred villages; it had ten thousand pupils and over a thousand teachers and its university did not lack a library for facilitating discussions which formed part of its curriculum. Undoubtedly the invention of printing and the spread of literacy as well as the decay of oral tradition and lore with the impact of Western ideas have all radically affected the conception of the library; as a result its function is sought to be interpreted in more comprehensive terms and its value in the national economy more clearly realised.

It is a far cry from Nalanda to Baroda, but the fact remains that Baroda has pioneered the library movement in India. Sir Manubhai, the Dewan, had, therefore, ample reason to be proud of Baroda's contribution to the cause of the educational progress of the nation through its inauguration of the movement. With its net-work of libraries spread all over the State and an excellent central institution at the head, the Baroda Government has something to teach to the up-to-date bureaucracy which professes to protect the "dumb" masses of India while being unashamed of the admission of their illiteracy implied in that assertion. Mr. Kantawalla, a well-known Gujarati writer and social worker who presided at the Library Conference, devoted his address to the relationship of the libraries to education and national life. The public library is the destined adjunct of a complete system of adult education because education, to be real, should be a process that never ends. It is the height of folly to spend large sums on imparting instruction and then fail to provide for or limit the expenditure on reading. The mere teaching of three R's is futile without the supplementary process of providing facilities for obtaining books and magazines. Books and libraries, if children could be made to love and enjoy them, are educative influences that promise the most certain hope for the future. The President, however, went beyond this intimate connection between the library and education and emphasised, to use a mid-Victorian phrase, the importance of educating our masters, that is, the people. Mr. Kantawalla perceives that an educated democracy is essential for the efficient working of popular government; consequently he welcomes the library movement as much because of the popularisation of culture that it helps as because the libraries are self-governing institutions, being managed by the residents of the locality themselves. This emphasis on the need of education as an instrument of political well-being is wholesome. But it is essential to point out that the Indian States are threatened to-day not by any danger of governance by an ignorant and incompetent populace but by petty tyrannies and oppressions of an irresponsible oligarchy; their problem is not so much one of wise exercise of power which they have not got as of obtaining political deliverance; the fear of democratic ineptitude is much less pertinent in their case than anxiety about the obscurantist resistance to popular demands for constitutional advance. In a word, the failure of those in power to promote education does not constitute their title to wield that power. Mr. Kantawalla, in concluding his speech, referred to the function of the librarian as a worker and guide for those who use the library; the question is a thorny one, for while some people insist that the librarian acting as a selector of books should provide the reader with only the best ones, others argue that as there are different classes of readers in different stages of mental progress and with divergent tastes, the library should not in any "high-brow" manner exclude inferior kinds of books. However that be, the extension of the library movement to every part of the country as well as a great improvement in its service is an imperative necessity. The President of the Library Conference held out the ideal of every village with a library; it is one for whose immediate realisation the State should effectively strive.

Notes of the Day.

Scandalous.

Not content with publishing a scurrilous column devoted to communal recriminations every week, the "Times of India" has exceeded the bounds of decency by trying to confuse in a stupid manner the observance of the anniversaries of the Holkars at Indore with the Bawla case. Not even the most vulgar and insignificant communalist who ever obtained a place in "Through Indian Eyes" and an absurd importance in the eyes of the "Times" itself merely because of his innuendoes which are given undeserving publicity, thought of utilising the Bawla tragedy for arousing base communal rancour. Yet an Anglo-Indian paper, professedly a very statue of justice and absolutely neutral about the Hindu-Muslim differences while fully exploiting them on every conceivable opportunity, has the temerity to suggest that the Indore festivities are a gesture of menace to the Muslims. When the Guy Fawks day is observed in England, nobody attributes it to some mad desire for blowing up the Houses of Parliament; when Christmas is celebrated, it is not considered on anti-Zionistic demonstrations or a diplomatic offensive against the King of Italy because Pilate, a Roman judge, convicted Chirst and Roman soldiers participated in the crucifixion of Christ. The "Times" may be an authority on the Bawla case for aught we know but it is absolutely ignorant of the history of the Holkars. We understand the journalistic flair of the "Times" to look out for occasions to make the two communities fly at each other's throats. Though Hindus and Muslims may be foolish enough to do that, judging by the course of recent events, not even the worst communalist is liable to be taken in by the "Times'" silly canard. If the "Times" wants to create mischief, it must be at least a little more intelligent in choosing its means.

Behind The Veil.

We published yesterday a summary of the proceedings of the meeting of the Trustees of Bombay Port, held on 21st instant. The summary was sent to us from the office of the Secretary to the Port Trust. We welcome the attempt made by the authorities of the Port Trust to take the public into confidence regardng their activities which are being carried on behind the *purdah*. But, while refraining form enquiry into the reason of this sudden departure, we cannot help saying that the Port Trust authorities are sadly mistaken if they imagine that this action alone will satisfy the public. What the public interests demand is that the practice of conducting the deliberations of the Port Trustees behind the *purdah* should be abandoned and their meetings should be open to the Press as are those of other public bodies, such as the Corporation and the Improvement Trust which deal with public money. Not only is the present practice indefensible, but it is also, as experience has shown, positively detrimental to Indian interests, especially in view of the composition of the Trust where Indian members are in a perpetual and hopeless minority.

Education By Radio.

The Germans are thorough in everything they take up and announcements in the German daily press indicate how quickly broadcasting is being made use of to educate and to amuse the population of the principal German towns. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" makes a speciality of printing daily the broadcasting programmes in important towns like Berlin, Breslau, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Leipzig, Munich, from which one notices that from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. the German family can turn on an educational lesson, or a discourse on art, or listen to a concert, or an operatic piece. Here is a specimen programme from Frankfurt. From 4-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. a lady anxious to emancipate German womanhood lectures on "Woman's Education and Vocation." Next comes a religious discourse, next a causerie can be heard on the fifteenth century paintings from the Middle Rhine district. After this tough fare, the subscriber can turn on a humorous dialogue entitled "I and Thou and Mueller's cow," and from 10-11 p.m., tired of what happened presumably to the persons who came in contact with Mueller's cow, he can listen to the musical sketch "A journey on the Rhine, with wine, women and song." [illegible] are doing our little bit in Bombay [illegible] popularising broadcasting, but its ed[illegible] possibilities will, we hope, be no[illegible]

THE STEEL INDUSTRY.

SHOULD IT BE NATIONALISED?

(BY D. CHAMAN LALL.)

I

That the steel industry required a fresh transfusion of blood was recently the verdict of the Tariff Board. The experts had fondly declared at the time of the first operation that the surgical aid they had administered by means of protective duties was bound to save the industry. But the experts proved wrong. They had failed to reckon adequately with the forces arrayed against our steel magnates; they had failed to reckon with the consequences of a rapid rise in the exchange; with the resistance power of Continental Steel Manufacturers; with the total quantities of foreign steel already in the country or else on the way to India. Tatas naturally were unable to compete with the organisers of the Continental market. The enhanced duties which they had obtained from the Central Legislature could not save them as even then it was cheaper to buy foreign steel than to buy Jamshedpur steel. The only effect produced by the enhanced duties was not to save Tatas and their shareholders but to ruin the consumer and the tax-payer. And since the patient shewed no signs of recovery the experts had to be called in again.

Tariff Board's Remedy.

At this stage as the reader is aware a reference was made by the Government of India to the members of the Tariff Board who were asked to expedite their examination of the problem as to what further aid was necessary, in the shape of enhanced duties, to save the steel industry from a sudden and an imminent collapse. The Board held a few hurried meetings and examined several witnesses who were unanimous in the view that the assistance already given to the industry had proved entirely inadequate. And the reasons they gave were generally the reasons which I detailed in the opening paragraph of my article: namely, failure to appreciate the fact that the tariff wall was not an adequate protection against the onslaughts of the enemy. Now the natural remedy for this state of affairs that struck those experts in political economy who are known as the members of the Tariff Board, was to build the tariff wall so high that no enemy dare attempt to scale it exctpt at his peril. Firmly convinced that their remedy was the only one likely to succeed they proceeded to parcel out the enhanced duties into different categories. It did not matter to them what ransom the consumer or the tax-payer would be called upon to pay. It did not matter what failures their policy would court, let us say with one sudden leap of the exchange. It was enough to be convinced of the righteousness of their cause and the efficacy of their cure. What this cure amounts to had better be stated in the words of the Tariff Board's Report:

> "The immediate object of the scheme of protection is the preservation of the industry as it exists at present. . . . . The protection given must be adequate . . . . . Long views are impossible, and tariff duties which give reasonable protection when first imposed may in the course of a year or two prove inadequate or excessive. . . . . the power which we propose should be conferred on the executive Government in any legislation undertaken to give effect to our proposals may be defined as follows:—
>
> If the Governor-General in Council is satisfied, after such enquiry as he considers necessary, that steel is entering India from abroad at such prices as are likely to render the protection given by this Act ineffective, he may impose such additional Duties as in his judgment are required."

Build a Higher Wall.

Build the wall higher is the burden of both the reports issued by the Tariff Board in connection with the steel industry. Is a higher protective wall desirable? Does it afford adequate protection? Is there no other method of securing the prosperity or stability of the steel industry? These are questions which the members of the Tariff Board have not answered because they have looked only upon one side of the question and being carried away by their zeal they have done the orthodox thing by insisting upon the orthodox view.

The Failure

There can be no denial of the fact that the method suggested by the Tariff Board has been a failure. Hardly was the ink dry on the Steel Protection Act than a clamour was set up in the press to the effect that Tatas would fail if the duties but recently enhanced were not further raised. The Tariff Board once again took stock of the situation and called upon the Government of India to raise the duties on steel, thus confessing to the failure of their own forecast within three or four months of its publication. But let it be said to the credit of the Government of India that they realised without any difficulty that the remedy suggested by the Tariff Board would not meet the situation. Suppose within the next few weeks the exchange were to rise to the 1920 figure, I make bold to assert that even the highest figure in en-

(Continued on page 8.)

MAHATMA IN BOMBAY

LEAVING FOR BENGAL TO-DAY.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY, April 28.

An alteration in the present spinning franchise in the Congress does not seem to commend itself to Mahatma Gandhi who is however unwilling to gag the members of the Congress if they desire the alteration.

Mahatma Gandhi who arrived here this morning on his way to Calcutta was interviewed by the Associated Press.

Although he looked much wearied and pulled down on account of his recent illness, Mahatma Gandhi was hopeful of keeping all his engagements in Bengal which will run for several weeks.

During his stay in Bengal he expects to summon a meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress to consider the present situation. The meeting will be held some time in May at Calcutta.

SPINNING FRANCHISE.

His attention being drawn to the objection to the spinning franchise raised in certain quarters on the ground that it seriously interfered with the representative character of the Congress which was slowly drifting into a body representing only a few hundreds of spinners, Mahatma Gandhi said:—

"About the spinning franchise I retain the same opinion which I held at Belgaum. While it is perfectly true that numerically the Congress has suffered, the masses are still behind it. But as I have said in the pages of "Young India", if the members do not like the franchise, it is for them to alter it, however much I may deplore such an alteration".

DR. BESANT'S BILL.

Asked if he thought Dr. Annie Besant's scheme of Commonwealth of India Bill worthy of being discussed at a Round Table Conference of all parties including Swarajists, Mahatma Gandhi said:—

I have promised to study the Bill and give Dr. Besant my opinion upon it. Anything from her must command a respectful hearing. Whether to-day the people are in a mood to consider any Swaraj scheme or not is a different question".

The Mahatma leaves for Calcutta on Wednesday afternoon.—A. P.

"FIT TO GO TO BENGAL."

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Bombay yesterday *en route* for Faridpur to attend the Bengal Provincial Conference. Mahatmaji who was having higher temperature while at Ahmedabad, looked better, and attended the All-India Cow Protection Conference held in Madhav Baug. Asked about his health, Mahatmaji said that he was better than what he was at Ahmedabad. It was not true that he was not attending the Bengal Provincial Conference for reasons of health. "Well I am quite fit to go to Bengal," said the Mahatma with a smile.

Mahatmaji leaves Bombay for Bengal to-day by Calcutta Mail.

RECEPTION TO MAHATMAJI.

BENGAL'S PREPARATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Arrangements are complete for offering Mahatma Gandhi a princely reception during his visit to Calcutta. Khadi is being largely sold in various localities and all Bengal will appear in khadi to welcome Mahatmaji. The Mahatma's tour is considered in political circles as a great political mission. It is stated he is out for stamping out the violent revolutionary method and will give abundant work to young enthusiasts who are most anxious to serve the country but whose energies are sometimes misdirected. His sole idea is to conquer the misguided patriots of Bengal wherever they may exist. Mahatmaji's continuous illness however has caused a deep disappointment throughout Bengal.

Calcutta's political life has been aroused once more with the arrival of Mr. C. R. Das, the President-elect of the Bengal Provincial Conference. I understand Mr. Das will resume his discussion with Lord Birkenhead who has expressed a desire to meet him if a constructive proposal is suggested. Mr. Das will probably suggest that a peaceful atmospiere should be brought in by amnesty to political prisoners. Mr. Das's next bold step will be to offer the olive branch of co-operation to Government. Mr. Das's pain in the stomach has not yet left him and sometimes it becomes extremely unbearable for him. It is hoped he will be able to recoup his health in Darjeeling where he has rented a house for the season.

MAHATMAJI'S FORTHCOMING VISIT TO CUTCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, April 28.

Mahatma Gandhi has kindly consented to visit Cutch probably in Asu month of this year. It is expected that all the Cutchis will help to make Mahatmajis reception completely successful.

FARIDPUR PROVINCIAL HINDU CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Sir P. C. Roy has been offered and has accepted the presidentship of the Faridpur Provincial Hindu Conference.—A.P.

ADVENT OF HINDENBURG.

SERIOUS EVENT.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, April 28.

In an atmosphere of restrained regret the newspapers here generaly adopt the wait and see attitude with regard to Hindenburg's election.

"The Times" says that the election of Marshal Hindenburg is regrettable both in the interests of Germany and England. The event is serious because it is an ostentatious manifestation of the fact that the opinions and sentiments of many millions of German voters are as monarchical and reactionary as before the war. The defiant choice of the avowed upholder of the Hohenzollerns will not fail to quicken and intensify the distrust of German intentions existing in France and elsewhere. Unless and until Germany's attitude under Hindenburg towards the Dawes scheme is one of unflinching honesty and good faith the present reluctance of America and Britain to grant further credits to Germany is hardly likely to diminish.

The "Daily Chronicle" thinks this is not the occasion for hasty steps or ill-considered criticism.

The "Daily Herald" considers that Hindenburg is not likely to do anything impulsive or foolish.

The "Daily News" says that the British Statesmen must play the part of peacemakers, recognising the enormous strength of the German Liberalism which is one of the most astonishing and most hopeful movements of new Germany.

The "Daily Graphic" declares that the return of Hohenzollerns matters little but the return of the spirit of Hohenzollerns matters much. Germany has taken at least the first step backward.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that Hindenburg is a political non-entity and his triumph is largely the work of one of the most active and most dangerous politicians of Europe, Admiral von Tirpitz, who may be relied upon to make the fullest use of the opportunities now opened to him and his friends.

The "Morning Post" exclaims that joybells of Berlin are ringing the victory of Hindenburg also sounding the deathknell of the democratic government in Germany; on the other hand.

The "Daily Mail" asserts that democracy immediately answers to the strong lead and the German industry will be stimulated to the utmost increasing Britain's trading difficulties.—Reuter.

POLISH PUBLIC OPINION.

LONDON, April 28.

Warsaw.—Hindenburg's election has deeply impressed the Polish public opinion. Newspapers are confident that the Allies will take steps to secure themselves against the return of the German aggression.—Reuter.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

BERLIN, April 27.

Jubilation tempered with caution is the key-note of the 'Rightist' Press comment on the election of Field Marshal Hindenburg as President, while the 'Leftists' are taking the defeat with remarkable equanimity, and merely express the hope that the new President will not listen to the wild counsels of his Monarchist entourage.

The nationalist view, as reflected in the "Kreuz Zeitung" and "Deutsche Zeitung", hails the election of Marshal Hindenburg as the beginning of Germany's post-war renaissance. Both parties look to Marshal Hindenburg to restore the respect for Germany among Nations.

Dr. Stresemann's paper, the "Zeit", expresses the opinion that there is not the slightest danger of a Monarchist reaction and adds that Germany's foreign policy will remain unaltered.

The Democratic "Berliner Tageblatt" draws attention to the irony of the fact that the "Paladin of Wilhelm Second" will have to take the oath of allegiance to the Republication Constitution before a Socialist President of the Reichstag under the Republican banner.

The Socialist "Vorwaerts" looks to the Republicans to lead the Republic from the danger to which it is exposed through the election.—Reuter.

INDIAN PRESS OPINION.

"HINDUSTAN TIMES."

DELHI, April 27.

Apropos the election of General Hindenburg to the Presidentship of the German Republic, the "Hindustan Times" says that it marks the apotheosis of German nationalism. During the war Allied pressure was able to break the Hindenburg line, but the hidden heart remained unbroken. The *'jingoism'* of France and ineptitude of the League of Nations producing untold distress to the German people have left lurking the poignant sense of their suffering. It is a strong testimony to the feelings actuating the whole nation that General Hindenberg has been placed in power.—A. P.

MR. C. R. DAS.

TO PRESIDE OVER BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, April 28.

Mr. C. R. Das arrived here this morning from Patna by the Punjab Mail. Mr. Das will start for Faridpur to preside over the Bengal Provincial Conference on Thursday as at present arranged. Mr. Das has improved a little in his health by his stay at Patna and he is now staying in Calcutta with his son-in-law.

MUMTAZ UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

QUESTIONS ABOUT HER AGE.

HER LIFE AT INDORE.

CCOUNT OF HER ESCAPE,

BAWLA MURDER CASE PROCEEDINGS.

The High Court was as crowded on Tuesday to hear the Bawla case as on the previous day; if anything there was a larger crowd in the Court room as well as in the galleries which were thrown open to the public. The attention of the judge, counsel and the public was revetted on Mumtaz Begum, the heroine of the poignant episode. Mumtaz Begum's examination was taken up on the previous day by the Advocate-General on behalf of the Crown, and he finished it in the morning after a short time on Tuesday, and she was then severely handled by the defence counsel. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta cross-examined her for one or two hours, and the trend of his questions was directed to prove that the witness was not as young as she said she was; neither was she only eleven years old, he said, when she became the mistress of the Maharaja of Indore. It was not true that she was 25 years of age now as he had put to her, she said, neither was she 24 at the present day. She graphically described her life at Indore and how she got down at Delhi when she was being taken to Mussoorie in a first class railway compartment. After Mr. Sen Gupta's cross-examination of her for about two hours, Mr. Velinker directed his fire at her. Mr. Velinker was appearing for a large number of the accused and his questions naturally covered a larger field. By the close of the day his examination had not finished, and he requested the Judge to give him a short time the next day for completing his work. His Lordship remarked that there were 56 witnesses more to be examined and cross-examined; there were in addition many defence witnesses as well. And the case is thus likely to last for some weeks at any rate.

How did the witness stand the racket of the examination, the whole day? Admirably. That is the only word which could express her whole demeanour in the Court. She was quick at answering the questions put to her. It appeared that she understood the English questions put by Counsel, and even before they were translated to her by the interpreter she sometimes shook her head vigorously. All eyes in the Court were of course directed towards the witness box. She gave her answers in a straightforward way, without taking any time to think about them. She had a good memory, and she generally made the same answer even when the questions were repeated by two counsel at different stages of the trial. There was no reserve apparently in her answers, and it appeared that she wanted to give the fullest help to the Court to vindicate justice. She stood the lengthy examination exceedingly well, without any signs of fatigue. She was deeply veiled when entering the witness box but she quickly uncovered her face as the examination prolonged over several hours and the excitement grew. She betrayed no emotion when Bawla's blood-stained and tattered clothes were shown to her for identification, and gave her answers without a tremor. Mumtaz Begam's examination will continue on Wednesday, as Mr. Velinker had not yet done with her, and then there is Mr. Jinnah on behalf of accused No. 9.

At the Special Criminal Sessions yesterday at 11-30 a.m. Mr. Justice L. C. Crump continued hearing what is called the Bawla Murder Case.

The accused in the case were:—

(1) Shafi Ahmad Nabi Ahmad (26 years), Risaldar, Mounted Police, Indore.

(2) Pushpasheel Balwantrao Ponde (23 years), Mankari, Indore.

(3) Bahadurshaw Mahomedshaw (20 years), motor driver, Indore.

(4) Akbar Shaha Mahomed Shaha (23 years), Indore.

(5) Shamrao Rawaji Dighe (28 years), Captain, Air Forces, Indore.

(6) Mumtaz Mahomed Syed Mahomed (25 years), Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., Indore.

(7) Abdul Latif Moyuddin (25 years) motor driver, Indore.

(8) Karamat Khan Nizam Khan (28 years) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore.

(9) Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32 years), Adjutant-General, Indore State Forces.

THE CHARGE SHEET.

The charges read out to the accused by the Clerk of the Crown were as under:—

(1) That accused Nos. 1 to 9, between the middle of October, 1924 and the middle of January 1925 at Bombay, Poona and other places ,were parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit the offence of kidnapping Mumtaz Begum from British India;

(2) That accused Nos. 1 to 9 between the middle of October 1924 and January 1925, were parties to a criminal conspiracy to kidnap Mumtaz in order that she might be forced or knowing that she was likely to be forced to illicit intercourse;

(3) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about January 12, 1925, at Bombay did attempt to kidnap the said Mumtaz Begum;

(4) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on the same date did attempt to kidnap Mumtaz that she might be forced to illicit intercourse;

(5) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did commit the murder by intentionally causing the death of A. K. Bawla by shooting him with a pistol and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said murder which was committed in pursuance of the said conspiracy and as a probable consequence thereof;

(6) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 on or about 12th January did attempt to commit the murder of Lt. Saegert and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the said offence;

(7) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause grievous hurt to Mumtaz by a dangerous weapon namely a jack knife and did aid and abet each other in the commission of the offence which was committed in pursuance of the said offence;

(8) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to Lt. Saegert by means of a pistol and knife and did aid and abet each other;

(9) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 did cause hurt to K. E. Mathew by means of a pistol and did aid and abet each other;

(10) That accused Nos. 1 to 8 were members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to kidnap from British India Mumtaz and at the time the murder was committed in prosecution of the said common object, the members thereof knew that it was likely to be committed in prosecution of the said common object;

(11) That accused No. 9 did abet the commission of the murder of A. K. Bawla in pursuance of the said conspiracy to which he was a party;

(12) That accused No. 9 abetted the commission of the attempt to murder Lt. Saegert.

The Advocate-General, Mr. J. B. Kanga, with Mr. M. K. M. Kemp appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. F. Nariman watched the case on behalf of Mumtaz Begum. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta with Mr. Nadkarni appeared for accused No. 1, Mr. S. G. Vellinker for accused Nos 2 to 8 Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. Gupta appeared for accused No. 9.

The following gentlemen make up the special jury: Messrs. R. P. Jiwanji, D. R. D. Sethna, D. B. Karani. R. D. Morarji, A. Ezva, A. S. Tyabji, G. S. Nicholl, G. P. Pocock, P. B. Billimoria and D. N. Mirza. Mr. R. D. Morarji was foreman of the jury.

MUMTAZ'S EVIDENCE CONTINUES.

The examination of Mumtaz Begum was again taken up by the Advocate-General. She said after the first accused was bound hand and foot she was taken to the hospital by a sergeant. The witness was shown pieces of bangle found on the spot of the incident and she said she was wearing bangles at the time of the incident. She also recognised the clothes worn by Bawla at the time which were torn and were stained with blood. The witness had three wounds on her forehead.

The Judge:—Is it a permanent disfigurement?

The Advocate-General:—Yes, my lord, I shall call the doctor.

She was in the hospital for five or six days, when she was discharged.

This finished her examination by Mr. Kanga.

Mr. Sen Gupta asked for copies of statement made by Mumtaz in the course of police investigations and they were promised to be supplied to him.

Mr. Sen Gupta then cross-examined Mumtaz Begum. She originally belonged to Amritsar, that was to say to the village Chadiala near Amritsar. She did not remember how long she was at Amritsar, and

(Continued on next page).

BAWLA CASE PROCEEDINGS.

PROMPT NEWS SERVICE.

Full report of the day's proceedings is published daily in the Dak Edition of "The Bombay Chronicle". Mofussil readers who follow the Bawla trial are thus assured of a prompt service of news.

SENSATION IN MADRAS.

ARMED MEN IN HIGH COURT.

HAD TO BE REMOVED BY POLICE.

MADRAS, April 27.

This morning before regular work in the High Court had begun, the Chief Justice's Court and the adjoining verhandhas were the scene of a mild disturbance when two men armed with long sticks and axes entered the Court house and declared that they had come there to represent personally to the Chief Justice that proper justice had not been meted out to their relatives in connection with a criminal revision petition When the peon asked them to go out of the room they offered violent resistance and police help had to be called for. They were arrested and removed and were subsequently produced before the Second Presidency Magistrate who fined each of them five rupees or in default to undergo one week improvement for disorderly behaviour.—A. P.

INDIAN STORES DEPT.

COMPLAINT OF FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

SIMLA, April 27.

The administration report of the Indian Stores Department for 1923-24 is issued. Mr. Pitkeathley, Chief Controller, observes that owing to financial stringency only two lakhs instead of original plan of twelve lakhs was available during the year. The Department, however, did great deal of increased work, for instance, increase in Metallurgical Inspectorate was sixty per cent. Total purchases amounted to 167 lakhs, and eighty-nine per cent. of these represented price for stores manufactured in India. Mr. Pitkeathley points out that a disappointing feature of the year's work was the reluctance shown by the Central Departments other than the Army and Public Works Departments at Delhi to utilize the agency of the Stores Department to a larger extent than hitherto. The voluntary attitude of some Provincial Governments, particularly Bombay and the Punjab, in connection with the Lloyd Barrage and Sutley Valley projects, was on the other hand, encouraging. He holds that the permission granted by Government for the purchase of machinary from agencies in India led to purchases at economical prices in India of stores which would otherwise have been intended for from England. The question of the rupee tender urged by the Legislative Assembly was still under serious examination. Its acceptance would have profound effect on the activities of the Department. The question was also far reaching not only because of a probable repercussion on the Industrial and Commercial life of the country, but also in its effect in the sphere of administrative finance and efficiency. He hopes the decision of the Government will be announced shortly. The question of giving services of the Stores Department free to other Departments of the State was also under consideration.—A. P

COOCH BEHAR DIVORCE CASE.

ENGLISH AND INDIAN LAWS.

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Argument on the question of jurisdiction in the Cooch Behar divorce case was resumed to-day at the High Court before Justice Gregory. Mr. Chandhuri having finished his argument on behalf of the respondent Prince Victor, Mr. Langford James addressed the court on behalf of the petitioner. Princess Isharani Nirupama Debi. He said that the English divorce law was based on domicile, while the Indian law was based on residence. By their taking the benefit of the Special Marriage Act they agreed that the marriage as thus contracted might be dissolved accordingly to the provisions of the Divorce Act. There was no question of domicile, and counsel was almost inclined to say no question of residence. Mr. James next referred to the Special Marriage Act and said that in the present case both parties were residents within the jurisdiction of this Court. A man might have more than one residence, and it was an absolute fallacy to say that because he had a permanent place of abode where his wife and family lived he could not be said to reside somewhere else where he went for a substantial length of time for the purpose of residence or business or something else.

Referring to the period of residence which the Special Marriage Act required, counsel said that it was laid down in Section 4 that fourteen days' residence was sufficient to come within that act. The object of the Act was to select the Court which was the most convenient to the parties. If His Lordship found that a person went about his ordinary avocations in Calcutta for half the year it would take a lot to say that his residence was not in Calcutta. If His Lordship found that the petitioner was a person ordinarily living in Calcutta and that the other came to Calcutta from time to time because it was necessary or convenient for him to be there, then he was sure his lordship would say that both resided within the jurisdiction of this Court. During the last nine years Prince Victor had spent 1,209 days in Cooch Behar, 1,342 days in Calcutta. Counsel was still arguing when the hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

HEARING CONCLUDED.

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The hearing of the case brought by Princess Isharani Nirupama Debi for the dissolution of her marriage with Prince Victor Narain of Cooch Behar was concluded at the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Gregory. Mr. Langford James on behalf of the Princess urged that there was sufficient evidence to prove that Prince Victor's residence was within the jurisdiction of the Calcutta Hgih Court. His Lordship reserved judgment.—A.P.

BANKING IN INDIA

HARKISHENLAL'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

PEOPLE'S BANK OPENED.

On the 11th April when H H the Maharaja of Patiala opened the People's Bank of Northern India, Ltd., at Lahore, Lala Harkishan Lal read the following inaugural address:—

Your Highness and Gentlemen,—Kindly allow me to thank you most sincerely for the honour you have done us by your presence here to-day. The Directors of the Peoples Bank of Northern India Ltd., have already placed before the public their aims as embodied in the Memorandum of Association, which indicates ample field for their activities; and in the prospectus, which has also been before the public for some days, limitations have also been indicated to their ambitions. Thus viewed, Your Highness and gentlemen will realise that the aim of the institution is only what is practical and not what is merely ideal; and the lines of action chalked out beforehand are what is possible and not merely imaginary. This should be the natural expectation from men composing the Directorate and from the experience that guides them. It should please the heart of all well-wishers of the country to find Hindus, Mohammadans and the Sikhs in this Province sitting together on the Board of the Institution, by their own voluntary action, and by a joint stake—of considerable extent. The life experience of one who may have known—the hut and the palace, the village and the city, and the labour and his employer, and who may have faced prosperity and adversity, and been through the struggles of the poor and the rich; and has studied the economic political and the social life of the people cannot but be of opinion that religion may divide us, and politics may create divergent ambitions, but economics have to unite us, and we are so welded together and are so inter-dependent economically that our greatest enemy is not the preacher, nor the politician, but the Economic sophist, who tries to establish conflict between the rural and the urban, between the employer and the employed, between the hand-worker and the brain-worker, between the producer and the consumer, between the owner and the transporter, between the buyer and the seller and so on between the various links of the chain of our national life. This Bank will try to minimise the effects of all false current economic doctrines; namely, that agriculture and industries are antagonistic; that the owner of acres is always a poor peasant in the sense of having no credit; and that the struggler at the oil engine is always the rich capitalist; that the man who carries the load or sweeps the floor is always the oppressed; and that the man who corrects the false running of the machine or the man in the office who totals the day's wages and makes out the coal bill is nothing but the oppressor.

WE AIM AT SERVICE.

We have surfeit of false economic ideas. All banks, with right aims, and true ideas of service, can do much to correct such wrong notions, by creating real co-operation between the *haves* and the *have-nots* with a view of helping in increased prosperity which after all is the sole aim of all human life on this small earth. We aim at this service; Our success will be in proportion to the co-operation we receive from both the *haves* and the *have-nots*. The *haves* have to trust us in the first instance; and the *have-nots* have to be trusted by us. Of course in consequence we have always to remember the one sound banking doctrine of never lending without sufficient security, and that seems to be the biblican generalication also. Thus, though the Bank would like to extend its usefulness very wide afield it is bound to be observe the Banking and religious injunctions in the direction of advances. On the other hand the choice of securities is always dependent on the social systems prevailing in a particular clime and at a particular time. Banking cannot ignore taking notice of this; though it may help in re-adjusting socio-commercial ideas and practices in the light of another canon of sound banking namely liquidity of assets. It is not proposed to review the transported Banking ideas from any one particular country or a school of Economics, or to show preference for the banking system of any particular State, as there is no escape from *Maya* which is the old name of evolutionary processes; and it is true in Banking as elsewhere that history has to repeat itself. "Banking in India" said a writer in 1909 "was long anterior to the settlement of the English in this part of the globe, though the system under which it was carried on was widely different from that which European skill and science have introduced"; but the banking dependent on European science and skill varies in many essentials with the requirements of various states, and thus has to be chosen, selected, and acclimatised. The process has proceeded unconsciously to some extent, but still it works like an exotic and transported plant, to be nourished under hot-house conditions; but the labourer in this direction is now numerous, endowed with all that the nature in India can give to a high-born or to a low-born; and is equipped with all that the accumulated stores of knowledge and science in Europe can afford. The difficulty is how not to be overcrowded; and how to select. With care in selection, the worker would be available on whose capacity and character one could safely rely; and with the co-operation of the two sides of the scale there should be no difficult in building up an institution, of which Your Highness and the gentlemen present here will not hereafter be sorry to have assisted in inaugurating. We must not labour in this strain much longer. All that remains to be said is that the promoters of the idea of the People's Bank require sympathy and co-

(Continued on page 8.)

MUMTAZ UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

she was about 8 or 9 years old when she went to Hyderabad. She did not know whether she had been to any other place before going there; her mother accompanied her to Hyderabad. Her mother was a singing girl at Amritsar. Witness learnt singing at Hyderabad. Her father's name was Miyan Gulam Mustafa. She did not know whether her parents went to any other parts of the country from time to time from Amritsar.

She was at Hyderabad for 2 1/2 years. She left the Maharaja of Indore about 13 months ago, and she was his mistress for about 10 years. She went to Indore from Hyderabad for the first time and it was not until her third visit to Indore that she became his mistress. She did not know whether she was at Indore for about 20 months. She was at Indore for about a year without becoming his mistress.

THE QUESTION OF AGE

I put it to you that you are now 25 years of age and not 22 —That is not true.

Would it be true to suggest that you are now at least 24?—That is not true.

Do you remember that six years before your left Indore, finally your mother complained that you were taken to Indore forcibly?—That is true.

That meant that the facts contained in the complaint were true. Her grandmother was there at Indore and she got the information from her.

Do you not know that there was an enquiry by the Indore Police on this question? —I don't know.

After she came to Indore she came to know that there were enquiries at Indore. When she came to know about this complaint to the Police she was still a mistress of the Maharaja.

There was an allegation that about six years ago you were only six.—I don't know.

She knew a doctor by name Mrs. Siddon at Indore, and her examination was both oral and medical and she did not remember having told the doctor that she was 17.

Did you not know when Mrs. Seddon was asking you your age. She was making an enquiry?

The Advocate-General objected to the question and said he was going to produce the birth certificate of the witness to prove her age.

Mr. Sen Gupta said the allegation was made that at 11 she was the Maharaja's mistress.

Percurious: What difference does it make even if she was 11?

Mr. Sen Gupta said that was a most improper allegation to make about her age, and he wanted to show that she was exaggerating the whole thing.

Did you not state at the request that your mother tried to keep you at Bombay against your will?—That is so.

She did not make a statement that if she did not do so as her mother asked her, her mother had threatened to bring her into trouble. She also did not say that her mother kept back the jewellery given to her by the Maharaja of Indore.

HER LIFE AT INDORE

She had no servants assigned by the Maharaja. She had her own servants. They were fed and paid by her with the money given by the Maharaja. She lived in the bungalow at Tukaganj for two years. After leaving the bungalow at Tukaganj, she was taken by Shankerao to the Old Palace at the instructions of the Maharaja when she lived at Indore till she left that place. During the ten years she stayed at Indore she was not allowed to see her people outside Indore. She moved about with the Maharaja but was not allowed to see her relations. At the time of her delivery her relations were called. After the delivery the relations were allowed to stay separate in a bungalow and allowed to see her some time. The petition dated 18th March 1924 sent to Commissioner of Police, Bombay was signed by her and the body was written by her stepfather at Bhanpura. She travelled along with her relations. She was kept under surveillance. The surveillance was not so strict but guards were put around the house and that was how she would send the petition from Bhanpura making allegations against the Maharaja. The Maharaja was going on very well with her for two or three years but subsequently his treatment of her was not good. Four years before she went to England the Maharaja was treating her ordinarily. Before she left for England she could not get an opportunity to leave the Maharaja. There was a man and woman of the C. I. D. who came to see her on board the steamer when she left for England. She told these people that she went of her free will because she was told to do so on pain of death, by the Maharaja. That was an opportunity to be free but she was afraid of the threat. She did tell the C. I. D. officers that she was going of her own free will. Two months before she left Indore the Yuvaraja of Holkar was married and during that time she received a quantity of jewellery but received no money. She admitted having received jewellery but no money. Her mother's salary was Rs. 250 a month and later on about Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 a month. In addition to the salary she was given a house to live and a motor car. Her mother used to accompany her when she went on a drive, with the permission of the Maharaja. She knew Burwaha. She used to go there for picnics with C. I. D. people. The C. I. D. used to sit aside and did not take part in the picnics. Very seldom the Maharaja accompanied her at these picnics. She went to other places for picnics. She did not know whether Burwaha was 50 miles from Indore.

THE ORNAMENTS.

When she arrived at Delhi on her way to Mussoorie there were no C. I. D. people with her. Sule was with her. The other man was Kashinath. She admitted that they were with her to see to her comforts. There were servants also. They were two in number. She had no fear to leave at Delhi because she had made a petition to the Viceroy. The ceremonies connected with marriage of the Yuvaraja were over before she left for Mussoorie where she did not go. She admitted that she had not all the jewellery with her. The ornaments given to her by the Maharaja as presents were with her, while those she used to wear were kept in the treasury. All ornaments given to her as gifts were not with her when she was at Delhi.

Continuing witness said at Delhi her mother and stepfather was with her.

Is it true that you signed the petition at the instance of your step-father who was after the jewellery?—No.

Is it true that you were kept a prisoner while at Indore?—I was under surveillance. But my mother was put in fetters. I was not kept confined in a room. I was kept under surveilance and could not move about without permission.

Your parents went to Indore of their own freewill—they were sent for just as much as I was sent for.

They were kept under surveillance. She had no idea how much jewellery was given her by the Maharaja. She was given about fifty pieces of jewellery. She had not got her jewellery back from Indore. The jewels given to her by the Maharaja as a gift to her were with her. She could get at her ornaments whenever she wanted to wear them because they were with her. She could not take them to Mussoorie because the box was removed by Shankarrao. She d'd not suggest that the Maharaja stole them. She met a man called Huba Palawan at Amritsar and she was not negotiating through him to get back to Indore. Her father was not advising her at Amritsar, and she was doing all these things of her own free will. Her father did not arrange to go back with her to Indore.

ON THE DAY OF OUTRAGE.

She remembered telling counsel that she heard the sound of a horn behind her, and immediately the car came along side there. And the occupants began to abuse Bawla and she heard them even before they had got down. And she heard the order to "put down the Bai" even before they had got down. She had had several motor drivers with Bawla when he was alive and sometimes he carried a pistol. On the day he went out he had no reason to believe that they would be attacked; and she had no suspicions either. And he was carrying the pistol with him for fun. Two or three persons thurst in their heads in her car.

She could not who first the shot. It was not Bawla himself because he did not carry a pistol that day. None of the assailants got into the car. One or two got on the car and thrust their bodies into the car.

She could not say who first the shot. It was very dark on the side she was sitting from where she was dragged. She could not distinguish the faces of those who fired at her. She was first struck after she was dragged out. She could not tell how she was dragged out by her head or by her hands. She was caught bodily and dragged down the car. She was dragged out, struck, lifted out and carried some distance. She could not say from what distance from the car she was first struck. The man who first hurt her lifted her up from the ground. She could not swear that the same man who dragged her out struck her. The man put her into a car, and a blow was again given her. She was put into the car and she came out of it and as she came out she was struck. She never went into the car again. She was only being attacked by one man as the others were on the side of Bawla. The man who lifter her up continued to be with her until she was rescued. Therefore she was not struck with the butt end of the pistol, but it was pointed at her. When she was put into the second car a pistol was pointed at her. No one helped her to get out of the other car. The man who struck her was travelling with her to the hospital and it was not true that on that account she put everything against him. It was true that a white man did not put her into the car.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vellenker Mumtaz Begum said when she came to Bombay with the Maharaja she put up at Nepean Sea Road, and she was for 15 days in Bombay.

A man or two accompanied her whenever she went out, a man named Huribhai and another Shanker Rao, not Shanker Rao Gavde. When the child was born her mother and grand mother used to visit the house. She was in a first class reserved carriage at Delhi and her carriage was to go to Dehra Dun. Huba Palawan was friendly with them all and he advised them to go to Indore, but she always took him to be her enemy. She did not know Zakaulla. She had received a telegram at Amritsar from the Maharaja and she had rejoiced to it.

Mahomed Ali was asked here about the wire and he said the telegram received was in the name of a servant of the Maharaja and not in the Maharaja's own name; it was in a box which was with the C. I. D. now. The reply to the Maharaja was sent by her through her step father. Two or three days after their arrival at Amritsar she received a telegram. The telegram said he was glad that she had reached there safely and asked her to send intelligence of her health. She next received a telegram from Zakaulla that the Maharaja's health was not good and Mahomed Ali wrote in reply to it. About that time Sadoo, a *huzuria* of the Maharaja came to Amritsar and put up with Pulawan. She sent a reply to the Maharaja "All well; reply here. Saduji Huzuria came. Contents note". By contents she meant the message conveyed by the Maharaja that she should go back to Indore. She was asked to come back at once as it would do her good; otherwise the Maharajas would suffer from bad reputation. She was asked by Sadooji to send telegrams about her welfare off and on and she sent a telegram. She sent these telegrams to the Maharaja under the advice of her Vakil, Sir Gopaldas Bhandari, who was a big Vakil at Amritsar. She followed his advice for a long time. She sent telegrams only while she was at Amritsar and after she left the place, she ceased doing so.

AFTER LUNCH.

Mr. Velinkar continued the cross-examination of Mumtaz Begum after lunch interval. Mumtaz said when she was at Amritsar she did not write any letter in her own hand, although she could write Urdu and Balbodh. She might have signed letters written by her father. A relation of her wrote out a song for her and witness signed it, and the song was taken away. She now remember that she never signed a letter. She had a gari at Amritsar and the name of the driver was Kishanchand. She did not know Hukumrai Kapur. A man named Beharilal was introduced to her father by Kishanchand and he was a friend of theirs. Shanker Rao Gavde and Balubhaiya used to be in charge of her jewellery at Indore. It was at the end of May that she went to Nagpur and her servants accompanied her. She went there to visit the tomb of Tajuddin and not to pray for her return to Indore. Ramlal, Beharilal's servant, did not pay their expenses to Nagpur. Biharilal's brother took her to a Bungalow at Versova. Her step-father had a son, named Mahomed Kader Shariff. Beharilal came to her house at Madanpura one night with Ramlal; they stayed in her father's room. Mahomed Shariff came to her house the next day and he recognised Beharilal and Ramlal as Sri Ram's men and she then discovered that they were the spies of Sri Ram. She knew that Sri Ram had been sent to jail. She formed the acquaintance of Bawla in August 1924; it was about the middle of that month, and her cousins Allabux and Alladin introduced him to her. She did not know their profession.

Had you asked then to introduce a friend to you—No.

Did you resent their action?—No. I did not.

Allabux was driving a motor car.

Did you come to know sometime after you were introduced to Bawla that the Maharaja was likely to sail for England?—No, I did not.

After she left for Tardeo Club of Bawla her parents left for Amritsar. When she was at her Madanpura house her parents did not tell her about the letter written to the Maharaja asking for an interview; neither had they written a letter. She had never said that her parents wrote a letter to the Maharaja asking for an interview.

At this stage the Chief Presidency Magistrate's clerk was asked to produce a petition to the Magistrate dated 24th September 1924.

Mumtaz was asked whether it was her signature which was on the petition and she asked "what was the petition about". "Nevermind" said Mr. Velinker, "but tell us whether it is your signature". Mumtaz said the first part of the signature was in her hand, but not the latter part. The word inside the circle was Mumtaz Begum Gulam, and she could not read the other portion. She could not say whether it was "Mustafa". But Gulam Mustafa was the name of her father. Even if it were in her handwriting she could not read it.

She had presented the petition with a pleader whose name she had forgotten; it was not true that she was not on good terms with her parents. It was the declaration made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate but she could not read the whole signature. Her parents stopped her moving about with Bawla because the Indore people were after her, and not because Bawla was not a suitable person to move about with. They were afraid that Indore people would create some trouble at night when going about with Bawla. And that was why she separated from her parents and went to live in another house. At the time she left them she did not take her jewellery or her clothes with her because Bawla did not allow her to go there. But she made the declaration under Bawla's advice.

The Counsel then tendered the petition which said that witness had left Amritsar two months ago with her parents and was residing at Madanpura, Parel etc. As she was not on good terms with her parents she had left their house on the 22nd of the month. She had not taken any of her cloths or jewellery and all her things were with her parents. She asked that no harsh process might be issued against her in any way and she asked for the protection of the court.

Whatever she wrote in it continued witness was at Bawla's advice. After she went with Bawla to Tardeo House, he would not allow her to go out alone any where. About this time she had not given any jewellery to Bawla—at no time had she given him any ornaments. She had no ornaments at the time she went to Bawla's House.

"CHARGE OF TAKING AWAY STATE JEWELLERY"

At this time were you aware that the Indore Darbar was taking steps to have you sent out of Bombay to Indore on a charge of taking away State jewellery?—Yes, a warrant was issued.

Bawla§ got new ornaments made for her at Bombay. She had no list of the ornaments.

Asked by the judge as to why these questions were asked to witness the counsel said the petition was made as a sort of defence against the warrant against the witness.

The Advocate-General said no actual warrant was issued, but preparations were made but the Agent to the Governor-General did not support the application.

She did not know that Bawla had three pistols or that the police had taken them away. Her mother Vazir Zan never came to see her at the Islam Club premises.

NATANJAN AND BACHUBAI.

She was neither on friendly terms or unfriendly terms with Natanjan. Vazir Begum never came to her house stood in front of it and created a row. She did not know Bachubai but once she saw her from a distance. Bawla did not tell her who she was, only he pointed her out. She was not aware that Natanjan's husband sent a letter to Maharaja of Indore on her behalf about December 1924. Only when her father came to her house in January did she know that he had to Khandwa. He said that Atmaramsingh and Habu Palwan had told him there that the Maharaja wanted her back at Indore. She thought he had told her that he had written a letter to Atmaram Singh. Natanjan was her *khala*, meaning aunt, and she was known as such. She did not tell witness that she had sent a telegram to Maharaja, that Mumtaz wanted to send an intimate friend of her to Indore to the Maharaja. Natanjan did not come to see her two or three days before Bawla's case. She was not aware that Atmaram Singh was in Bombay two or three days before Bawla's death. She did not know Vassanji Bhagwandas but she knew one Anjanibai. Anjanibai had come to her at Amritsar, but she did not know whether she was accompanied wy Vassanji Bhagwandas. She did not know the name of the person who accompanied Anjanibai to Amritsar, and whether he was a dark man although he wore spectucles. She did not know whether her father had been to Vassanji to send a telegram to Atmaram Singh on 12th January. Her father was in Bombay on the day of Bawla's death, as Bawla had seen him at the race course. When he saw witness in the hospital he did not mention of any telegram sent to Atmaram Singh; he might have mentioned but she did not remember it now.

DRIVES AT HANGING GARDEN.

She frequently drove past the Hanging Gardens driving with Bawla at all hours at night, and the latest hour was 2 a.m. sometime. They were out on Sunday night at about 7 o'clock, but they did not stop the car there. Sometimes the car was stopped near the Gardens. She did not know what was the business of Mathew in the household. Sometimes he accompanied Bawla and her when driving; he lived in Bawla's house. The rear entrance was not the usual way of taking the car out; sometimes they drove out from the front entrance. Only rarely was the hood pulled down. She saw the other car when it first collided. It was a violent impact. The front lights of their car were burning but after the people from the car got down they went out. The hood of the other car was up and she could not say whether the light, of the other car also went out. There were no light inside her car, nor were there any inside the other car. She had not seen accused Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 7 and 8 at Indore. She had seen No. 9, Phanse at Indore. She had never seen No. 3 driving a car at Indore. Coming to the Malabar Hill incident witness said the men in the other car spoke to her in Urdu. The first thing that happened after the collision of the cars was that half of the party came on her side and the other half on the other side. They were wearing khaki colour and they were bare headed. She could not describe the colour of the men Mathew's side. The place was not quite dark after the collision for there were municipal lights there at the back of the car. The first shot was fired when they put their bodies into the motor car. She could not say where her chauffeur and cleaner were at the time, and she had not seen them coming out of their seats and going out.

At this stage the Court adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

"INDORE NOTES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your Indore correspondent, judging by the notes he wrote on the 18th and you published on the 25th of April appears displeased with Indore. He makes statements which I would very much like to contradict but I will not do so, leaving it to your readers to understand that there is some displeasure lurking somewhere behind his writings. However, the statement that I must contradict is the one concerning myself. Your misguided informant mentions that I resigned from His Highness the Maharajah Holkar's service. I did not resign. The fact is, to put it in so many plain words, I was dismissed from the service In a *sicca* order dated April 4th and signed by the Deputy Prime Minister and the Chief Secretary, His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to commend that my services be terminated. This was done because of reasons known only to His Highness, the Government officials concerned and myself and not because of any displeasure I incurred or, as your correspondent might be wanting your readers to believe by mentioning that I had resigned, (the absurdity of it !) that His Highness had.

Sir, the three years I spent in Indore as A.D.C. to H.H. the Maharajah and as a Commissioned Officer in the Holkar Army were full of pleasantness. My impressions of His Highness the Maharajasaheb and of the few officials I came in close touch with are fine and strong enough to last a lifetime. All through the period, though I never received one of those startling rewards that your informant so enviously speaks of as being common in Indore. I never received treatment that could make me complain even for a moment much less sever my connections by a resignation. For the astonishment of your correspondent let me mention that, although I have ceased to be A.D.C. I have not severed my connections with Indore and her splendid young ruler. How can that be? Your correspondent seems to have much to wonder about these days. Let this be the latest addition to his list.

I trust your sense of fair play will prompt you to give publicity to this letter. —Yours, etc.

A. H. WADIA.

Mahableshwar, Apr. 26.

LEADER OF LORDS.

SALISBURY SUCCEEDS LORD CURZON

LONDON, April 27.

Lord Balfour has been appointed Lord President of the Council and Lord Salisbury has been appointed, Leader of the House of Lords, both in succession to Lord Curzon.—Reuter's Special.

GOLD STANDARD.

IMMEDIATE RETURN ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, April 28.

Mr. Churchill announced in the House of Commons to-day immediate return to gold standard.—Reuter.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 6.)

hanced duties suggested by the members of the Tariff Board would prove to be inadequate. What would, in those circumstances, be the fate of the steel industry? I suggest the exchange eventuality as but one of the factors governing the uncertainty of the situation and proving the stupidity of the policy of enhanced duties on steel under existing circumstances. It is easy for the student of political economy to find other equally potent factors in order to be convinced of the truth that the policy of the higher wall by itself is ultimately destructive of the prosperity of the country and immediately ineffective in securing adequate protection. Therefore instead of accepting the recommendations of the Tariff Board the Government of India contented themselves by paying the members a handsome compliment. They said the members were precluded by the terms of reference from suggesting any other remedial measure but that of piling on the duties "higher still and higher" and that the Government of India were not anxious to bleed the tax-payer and over-burden the consumer and would therefore suggest the grant at the rate of twenty rupees per ton of a total bounty of fifty lakhs per annum to the steel industry in India. So now we have not only a protective tariff but also a bounty and it is hoped in every commercial quarter that this will be adequate to save the steel industry. But if a careful examination is made of the factors governing the situation it will be seen, that, given the *status quo*, all that the enhanced duties and the bounties do is to assure the steel industry that it will atleast not be a loser in production cost. At any moment, however, the balance may be upset and as generally the buyer looks to the cheapest market he may be offered cotinental steel so cheap as to have no choice to him but to prefer it to Indian steel—the result being that for the mere benefit of keeping the steel industry going in India the consumer and the tax-payer will be paying the handsome sum of two crores per annum with nothing else to show but this that the shareholders holding steel scrip will sleep comfortably in their beds and not be faced with bankruptcy.

Viceroy's Testimony.

I opened the daily newspaper the other day and read that the Viceroy had given his testimony in favour of this view. In his speech delivered at the opening of the Associated Chambers of Commerce Lord Reading said:—

The Steel Industry (Protection) Act "was based on the very careful and able investigations into the conditions of the industry conducted by the Tariff Board. Its effect was to impose heavy productivt duties. But the protection which the Act was designed to afford has subsequently proved ineffective, namely, owing to the rapid and marked fall in the prices of Continental Steel. The Tariff Board in consequence have made further investigations, and as you are aware, my Government has now accepted them finding that a further measure of protestion is required. My Government has publishid a resolution setting forth its conclusions and proposals. The latter take the form of bounties in lieu of additional duties, and will be placed before the Legislative Assembly next month. I earnestly hope that the liberal measure of assistance we propose will ensure the prosperious progress of the steel industry in future."

It seems therefore that all this tinkering through bounties and Protective Duties begins with fervent anticipations and ends with pious hopes and there is no knowing that the industry under existing conditions will be any the more secure or that its existence or its prosperity will starve our best national interests. The steel industry is today a private interest but yet the public is being milched to the extent of a crore and a half in additional taxation and the exchequer to the extent of half a crore in the shape of bounties—a total of two cores —in order that this private interest should prosper. The only certainty the public has is that it will be called upon, in case of failure, to foot an additional bill, and in case of success, to watch with patience enormous profits flowing into the pockets of the capitalist whose only gratitude will be to keep prices as high as the market will permit him. Is there a way out of this dilemma? In my next article I intend to deal with the answer to this question.

ITALIAN AIRMAN ON WORLD FLIGHT.

ARRIVES AT BUSHIRE.

ROME, April 27.

Airman Depinedo who left Sesto Calende on 22nd April is reported to have left Baghdad for Bushire to-day.

[A message of 29th January stated: The Chief of the Air Staff, Major Depinedo, proposes to start on a world flight in May from Rome via Athens, Egypt, the Red Sea, the Southern Coast of Asia, Tokio, the Pacific Archipelago and Sydney. He will be accompanied by a mechanic and fly on a 400. H. P. machine with a flight capacity of ten hours.]

REACHES BUSHIRE.

Bushire.—Airman Depinedo arrived here on Monday afternoon.—Reuter.

BANKING IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 7).

operation, and assured of that they are sure of success. Your Highness will realise, that it is your sympathy and the habit of continuous sympathy, that induced the Directors to request Your Highness to come all the way from Patiala, specially to perform the opening ceremony of the Peoples Bank of Northern India Ltd. The reader of this humble address had availed himself of your vast sympathies and unsuited liberality as far back as 1909, when Your Highness with open hand and unstinted liberality helped the General Exhibition of that year, of which he had the honour of being the General Secretary, promoter and organiser. He has received proofs of the same generous nature on several occasions since; notably only recently when he approached Your Highness to assist the one unique Science Institute in India of Sir J. C. Bose, which Institute you have been kind enough to endow with right princely income from year to year. One, therefore, could not look to any one else for co-operation and sympathy, when such were really needed; and with the world knowing that the Directorate commands the sympathy of such a Prince as the present ruler of Patiala, their credit will be fully established. Before asking your Highness to perform the ceremony, it may be permitted to take a bird's eye view of modern Banking in India. In addition to the Imperial Bank of India, which is the result of merging of the three old Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras in 1921; there are 18 Exchange Banks working in the country, whose head offices are located outside of India: and 26 A. Class Joint Stock Banks with Indian domicile, and 43 of class B. The distinction between the two last mentioned being in the command of capital and Reserves being 5 lacs and one lac respectively. There are perhaps many more smaller ones, too insignificant to be officially noticed, and too unimportant to be counted. Public confidence in these various institutions could be measured by the total deposits they receive; which so far ascertained are, that the Presidency Bank at its over 130 branches, receives something like 70 crores; the Exchange Banks something similar, namely 68.5 crores; the Indian Joint Stock Banks of class A. command 44.5 crores and class B. 3.25 crores.

Class B. is owned and run by Indians only; while class A. includes institutions which may be said to have mixed management European and Indian. Roughly they divide the public patronage evenly between them; thus limiting the total patronage so far extended to pure Indian Institutions to 26 crores ou tof a total of under Rs. 200 crores.

This total of 200 crores is insignificant when compared with the banking services of modern countries; which mean Europe and the dominions of Britain.

The recorded figures show that there are single Banks elsewhere with has many as 1,600 branches, with as much as 600 millions of pounds in deposits, and with other resources.

To render service in a country of rail-road of about 35,000 miles, a sea board of several thousand miles, and a population of 300 millions, the Banking in India is quite insignificant. This is the record of the year of grace of 1925, when we ask Your Highness to add one more willing servant to the list.

SIR G. C. WALKER DEAD.

LONDON, April 27.

The death is announced of Sir George Casson Walker.—Reuter's Special.

[Sir George Casson Walker, K.C.S.I., was born in 1854. He entered the I. C. S. in 1877 and served in various capacities in the Punjab puto 1901 when he was deputed to the Nizam's State as Financial Adviser, in which capacity he served continuously until his retirement on pension in 1911.]

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

LISBON, April 28.

The Sentate has approved of nomination of Senor Mariano Martins as Governor-General of Portuguese India.—Reuter.

ARREST OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

CALCUTTA, April 27.

Four European soldiers have been arrested for assaulting a Sergeant and two police constables. It appears that the soldiers were riding bicycles on the wrong side and that the sergeant shouted to them to stop near the Lal Bazar. A quarrel soon ensued and a bicyle was hurled at Sergeant Landbrooke wounding him a little. The soldiers also assaulted two constables. They have been haided over to the military authorities.—A.P.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy on his journey from Ootacamund to Simla on Monday met Her Highness the Navab Begum of Bhopal who was travelling to Ootacamund and received her at Ahmednagar station where the trains crossed.

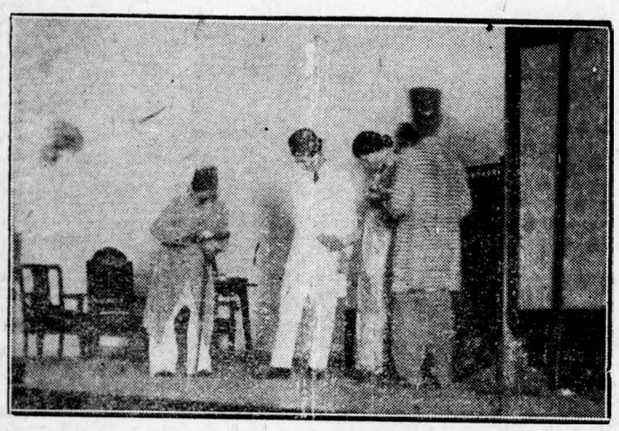
Pandit Gokarnath Misra, M.A., LL.B., Advocate has been appointed to officiate from 4th May as additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh vice iyed Wazir Hasan granted one month's leave.

NINE WONDER WORKERS.
WHO IS WHO.
Know thyselves "Motorists" "Who is Who"
They are all nine in number "Who's is Who"
They are wonders for the Motor age "Who is Who"
Know they are exclusive of Seven Day's Wonders Now!
Anxious thou art to exchange Motors Old for New.
RANE LTD
(Prop.)
Enquire Messrs. EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES
Wire "AUTOWORKS" or Phone "2275".

DINING A LA JAPANESE.

Wide World Photos.
The Hon. Edgar A. Bancroft, (centre), American Ambassador to Japan and his brother, Dr. Frederic Bancroft (on his left), partaking of a meal, Japanese style, with the exception that in place of the regular small cup of sake they are drinking water.

"THE MILLIONAIRE MISER."



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
A scene from the comedy "Karodpatty Kanjoos" staged by the Parsi Amateurs' Chummery."

PARSI AMATEURS CHUMMERY.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.
A view of the audience at the first anniversary celebration of "Phirozger's" Parsi Amateurs' Chummery, held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday last.

LEPROSY RELIEF FUDN.

AN APPEAL.

Copies of the Appeal on behalf of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, Indian Council, whose President is His Excellency the Viceroy, have been circulated by the Bombay Presidency Committee. The letter points out that it is anticipated that by the application of adequate measures based upon the most recent scientific knowledge, there will be a considerable reduction in the number of lepers in India, apart from the undoubted relief afforded to the unfortunate sufferers and the possibility of restoring early cases of leprosy to something like normal health by the newly discovered methods of treatment.

The funds collected will be utilised towards:—

(1) the promotion of further research into the causes and treatment of leprosy;

(2) to keep the medical profession informed of the results of these researches;

(3) to establish institutions like dispensaries, hospitals, sanatoria, etc., for treatment;

(4) to provide asylums for the helpless and deformed cases;

(5) to investigate methods of cheapening the cost of the manufacture of special drugs and

(6) educational propaganda for spreading knowledge concernung the disease among the general population.

All moneys collected for this Leprosy Appeal will be transmitted to the Honorary Treasurer of the Indian Council. The Council has undertaken to give ample consideration to the needs of the Bombay Presidency, and contributors may rest assured that their contributions will materially help the efforts which are already being made to combat leprosy throughout the Bombay Presidency.

Contributions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the Executive Committee, Leprosy Appeal Fund in each District, Taluka or Town.

Subscriptions amounting to Rs. 88,000 have already been received.

The appeal is signed by Sir Purshotamdas chairman, and other members of the Executive Committee for Bombay Presidency of the Bombay Presidency Leprosy Appeal Fund.

LEPROSY RELIEF FUND, C. P. AND BERAR.

The following is the Leprosy Relief Fund account, for the week ended Saturday, the 18th instant:—

1.	Amount of subscription promised up to the end of last week	Rs. 39,602
2.	Amount promised during the week	Rs. 5,252
	Total amount promised so far	Rs. 44,855
3	Credited with the Treasurer up to the end of last week	Rs. 10,550
4	Amount realised during the week	Rs. 2,105
	Total realisation up to 18th April 1925	Rs. 12,655
(1)	Mr. Govind Rao Deshmukh of Kelod	Rs. 2,000
(2)	Rao Bahadur R. Thakur, Dy. Commr., Wardha	Rs. 105
		Total Rs. 2,105

PARSI AMATEURS' CHUMMERY.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The First Anniversary of "Phirozgar's" Parsi Amateurs' Chummery was celebrated with great eclat, last Saturday, at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, under the Presidency of Mr. Maneckji Kavasji Patel. There was a very large audience consisting chiefly of Parsi Ladies and gentlemen. A grand variety concert was organised for the occasion the various items of which were gone through very creditably by the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the concert. The young ladies belonging to Mr. Bulsara's Tuition Classes regaled the audience with a "Garbi" in characteristic Indian style which was greatly appreciated by the audience. The songs of the well known Parsi musicians Messrs. Jehangir Sarkari and Rusi Bhesania were listened to with rapt attention and were deservedly applauded. After a very interesting programme of music was gone through the members of the Chummery enacted Mr. Firojgar's delightful comedy entitled "Karodpatty Kanjoos" or the Multimillionaire miser.

In the middle of the proceedings, Mr. Firojgar, the Proprietor of the Chummery made a short speech in proposing Mr. M. K. Patel to the Chair. He eulogised Mr. Patel's services to the Country and the Community. He observed that Mr. Patel had commenced his public career about 35 years ago when he Mr. Firojgar and many of those present were not even born. As one of the oldest Parsi Congressmen and a devoted follower of the late Sir Pherozesha Mehta, Mr. Patel was for many years a familiar figure on the Congress Platform and had done yeoman's service to the Congress cause. He had also rendered valuable services to the community as an orthodox Parsi, by opposing tooth and nail the new fangled theories of Parsi Reformers whose latter-day liberalism in matters social and religious favoured the introduction of the Crematorium, Zuddin Marriages etc. into the Parsi Community.

Mr. Patel then took the chair and delivered his presidential address. He gave a short resume of the work done by Mr. Firojgar's Chummery during the year under report. He said that by organizing performances in aid of different charitable institutions Mr. Firojgar had donated to them within the period of one year, more than Rs. 17,000 a fact which spoke eloquently of the large heartedness of this (talented) Parsi dramatist. Rs. 10235 were contributed to the Poona Zoroastrian Building Fund being the proceeds of a performance given in aid of that institution; Rs. 3821 to the Dr. Masina's Hospital Debt Fund; Rs. 880 to the Bombay Zoroastrian Building Fund, Rs. 501 to the Sir Pherozsha Mehta Memorial Fund; Rs. 400 to Lady Dhunbai's Fancy Fete; Rs. 121 to the Ballivalla Hospital Bed Fund; Mr. Patel spoke in very high terms about the philanthropic instincts of Mr. Firozgar whose highest aspiration in life was to help charitable institutions by devoting to them the proceeds of plays written by himself and performed by the members of his Amateur Dramatic Club. No ambition said Mr. Patel could be higher or nobler than this and the man who entertained such a lofty aspiration deserved all the encouragement that could be given to him by the Press as well as the public.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

BOMBAY TELUGU EDUCATION FUND.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Telugu Education Fund was held at the Telugu Hall, Kamatipura, on Sunday (the 26th instant) Mr. S. R. Dilkar presiding. After the adoption of the annual report and accounts, the meeting elected office-bearers and the Managing Committee for the ensuing year. Rao Sahib Manaji Rajuji, J. P. was elected the President and Messrs. Sayaji Maguji, J. P. and Raju Babaji were elected Vice-Presidents. Messrs. S. K. Pupala and S. B. Awar were elected Secretaries and Mr. S. B. Hamand, Treasurer. Among the members of the Managing Committee are Messrs M. A. Khandre, S. L. Silam, S. S. Parsha, S. R. Dilkar, Dr. Bhoosrut and others.

KATHIAWAR COTTON FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VERAVAL, April 27.

Mr. Manilal Kothari, and Mr. Narandas Gandhi, who were here for the last two days have collected Rs. 2,500 for the Kathiawar Cotton Fund. They left this place for Porbandar this evening.

HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSY COLLEGE, ...NASIK.

The following is a list of the results of the First-year in Arts Examination of the Hansraj Pragji Thackersy College, Nasik:—

2ND CLASS:—1 T G Deokule, 2 P D Ranade, 3 N D Dimote, 4 D T Kochargaokar, 5 L S Kulkarni, 6 N N Kulkarni, 7 M B Nirhali, 8 S G Oturkar, 9 P D Ranade, 10 R K Sathaye, and 11 S V Sathe.

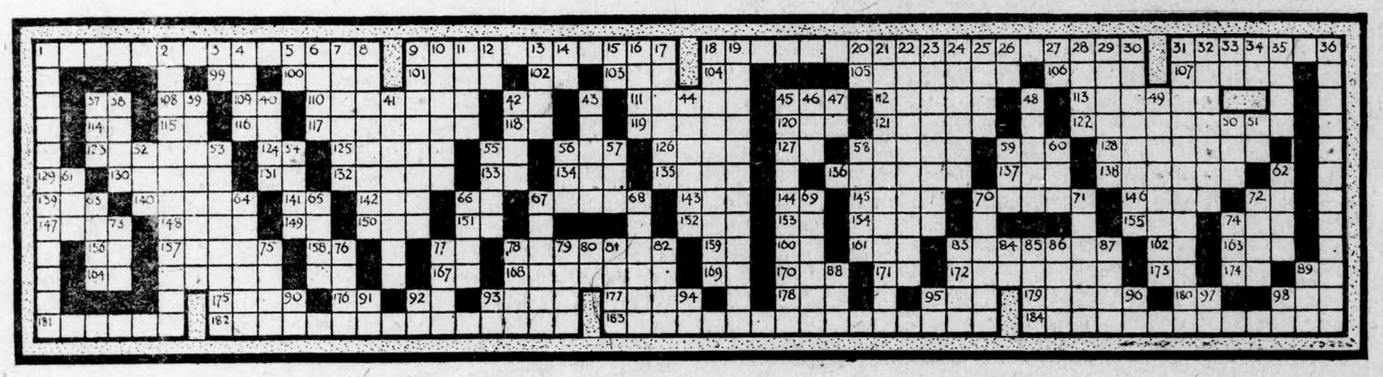
PASS:—1 Miss D B Shroff, 2 G V Abhyankar, 3 C G Datar, 4 D D Deshpande, 5 M N Deshpande, 6 R S Deshpande, 7 M V Gokhale, 8 T M Gujarathi, 9 B V Inamdar, 10 B L Jadhav, 11 K N Joshi, 12 V S Kale, 13 V R Karkare, 14 K A Karnik, 15 E D Karulkar, 16 R N Khare, 17 G M Konak, 18 S B Kulkarni, 19 V S Kulkarni, 20 S J Laskari, 21 M S Marathe, 22 R S Naik, 23 S D Naik, 24 D R Palsekar, 25 P K Panse, 26 B A Patankar, 27 P S Phadnis, 28 G G Raikar, 29 G K Sathaye, 30 S V Sawant, 31 A M Shaikh, 32 C D Shaikh, 33 R S Shelke, 34 G B Shringarpure, 35 A B Shroff 36 B S Sonar, 37 N V Teme, 38 N A Velke, 39 P L Yadav, 40 W G Yardi, 41 P V Wagh, 42 C V Apte, 43 D T Deshpande, 44 H M Ghanekar, 45 Y G Sahasrabudhe, 46 R N Barve, 47 G D Naik, and 48 M R Raje.

"CHRONICLE" CROSS-WORD COMPETITION. "SWARAJ"

Rs. 300/-

TO

WIN



1st prize Rs. 150

2nd prize Rs. 75

3 prizes of Rs. 25 each 75

Total .. 300

CLUES

("ab."=abbreviated. "mxd."=mixed. "sym."=symbol. "revd."=reversed. "coll."=colloquial. "init."=initials. "lat."=Latin.)

DIRECTIONS.

In each white space has to be given single letter. These letters read across from left to right, must make up the words indicated in the horizontal clues. The letters, read downwards, must make up words suggested by the vertical clues. A black square shows where a word begins or ends. Dotted place is to be taken as black. For example No. 1 word will have 14 letters as a horizontal word and 12 letters as a vertical word No. 3 is a vertical word of 2 letters meaning "Expression of hesitancy" and so on.

Cash prizes worth Rs. 300 divided as follows:

1st prize	Rs. 150
2nd prize	Rs. 75
3 prizes of Rs. 25 each	Rs. 75
Total	Rs. 300

are offered for correct solutions of our cross-word puzzles to be opened on the day following the close of entries. If no correct solutions are received the nearest will receive the prizes in order.

Only entries made on the diagram accompanied with 26 coupons of different numbers published elsewhere in this issue will be considered. There is no limit of entries. Each person may submit as many as he chooses but, of course, accompanied with the full complement of coupons.

ENTRIES CLOSE 30TH JUNE 1925.

The Editor's decision is always final and legally binding.

To avoid delay and misplacement all communications must be marked in front of cover thus:—

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

HORIZONTALS:

1. What every Swarajists wants soon.
9. Fortresses.
18. Apparatuses combining the polariscope with the spectroscope (omit letter "i.")
31. A rare metal found in certain yttrium minerals.
37. For example (Lat. init.)
42. A degree (init.)
45. Propose (coll.)
55. Ecclesiastical degree (init.)
56. That which goes in the horse's mouth.
58. Stone or earthenware vessel.
69. Summit.
66. Same as 118.
67. Distinguished.
72. Branch of artillary (init.)
74. Drink made from juniper berries.
79. Brings forth young.
77. Auxiliary verb.
78. Plant's sharp point.
83. Deportment.
89. Fall (Scotch.)
92. War Office (init.)
93. Seagirt land.
95. Everyone.
98. A track left by a wheel.
99. Same as 33 vertical.
100. A medicinal plant.
101. An equal.
102. A kind of engineer (init.)
103. Moisture.
104. Interjection.
105. Point of moon's orbit at which it is nearest the earth.
106. Buddhist tumulus for preservation of ancient relics.
107. To stretch out for (revd.)
108. What Mahatma Gandhi is (ab.)
109. Same as 108.
110. Imaginary, fanciful.
111. Woman mentioned in the book of "Ruth."
112. (Medicinally) chilliness with contraction of the skin. Stiffening of the body.
113. A knob or ball.
114. Same as 33 vertical.
115. Tellurium (sym.)
116. Interjection calling attention.
117. A permit.
118. Auxiliary verb.
119. Track.
120. Term applied to the high notes in music
121. Fire (Lat.)
122. Feet made up of three long syllables and one short.
123. Frightens. Gives notice of danger.
124. Junior military rank (ab.)
125. Part of "Carte-blanche."
126. River in Central Italy, flowing past Florence.
127. Same as 56 horizontal.

HORIZONTALS (*continued*):

128. Vitrified substances chiefly applied to the surface of metals. Used for decorating.
129. Crow's call (curtailed.)
130. Break out.
131. Preposition.
132. Having lived a longer time.
133. Diphthong.
134. Consumed.
135. Gay plumaged birds.
136. First six letters of "Phonograph" (mxd)
137. Single in number.
138. A continent.
139. A short poem.
140. Stage player.
141. One of H. M.'s services (init.)
142. Name of well-known soap for washing woollens, etc.
143. Gladstone's (or Naoraji's) nickname (init. mxd.)
144. Same as 33 vertical.
145. Last four vowels (mxd.)
146. Bulk.
147. Labyrinth.
148. To weary.
149. Nay.
150. Last three letters of man's daily article of clothing.
151. Of, (French.)
152. First three letters of a famous forest in Essex.
153. Same as 3 vertical.
154. Symbol of the Christian religion (third letter omitted).
155. Brought (ab.)
156. Opposite to left (ab.)
157. Famous billiard player.
158. Medico (ab.)
159. Royal title (init.)
160. A man's name (ab.)
161. Was seated.
162. First two letters of Moses's brother's name.
163. Metal as it comes from the mine.
164. A kind of electrical current (init.)
167. A pointed arch or window.
168. Brings forward by way of proof
169. Silicon. (sym.)
170. Take one's seat.
171. Caesium (sym.)
172. A virulent poison.
173. Name of annual motor races in the Isle of Man (init.)
174. Same as 151.
175. A small bird like a robin (revd.)
176. God willing (Lat. init.)
177. An image.
178. A New Zealand parrot that kills sheep.
179. Boy's name (curtailed.)
180. Second and third letters of a musical instrument to be found in practically all well-to-do homes.

HORIZONTALS *continued*:

181. Prophetesses. Certain women mentioned in ancient mythology.
182. Ornaments extravagantly formed, containing animals, plants, etc., not really existing.
183. Adverb appertaining to the system which explains mythology as growing out of real history.
184. Oyster culture.

VERTICALS:

1. Failings.
2. Impediments.
3. Expression of hesitancy.
4. Headstrong.
5. A degree (init.)
6. Twelfth month of Jewish civil year and sixth of the ecclesiastical.
7. A warning.
8. One of the temples of the aborigines of Central America, remains of which are chiefly found in Mexico.
9. A lengthy preacher.
10. The stoker of a glass-works furnace.
11. Girl's name.
12. Alternative.
13. Chick peas.
14. Pronoun.
15. Limited (ab.)
16. Indentation.
17. Meaning the same as 1 horizontal.
18. Pupae of insects which undergo only semimetamorphosis.
19. To reason calmly and wisely.
20. Dominican ecclesiastical title (init.)
21. Around the thorax.
22. Followers of Origen.
23. Wooden.
24. Ready to go.
25. End of "wanderers."
26. Selenium (sym.)
27. A well-known non-alcoholic drink made from capsicums.
28. Bishop of Rome.
29. Epic poem.
30. Half numb.
31. Appertaining to an appliance for shewing temperatures automatically by the expansion of substances.
32. Obscuration of heavenly body by the interposition of another (last three letters mxd.)
33. Academy degree (init.)
34. Auxiliary verb.
35. The rainbow.
36. Position of a governing mother.
37. Period of time.
38. Strong wind.
39. Alluring.
40. To raise one end.
41. Lasts for a very long time (Shakespearean word).

VERTICALS (*continued*):

42. Commanded.
43. Stale, uninteresting.
44. Term applied to oars generally.
45. Famous pianist.
46. Obsolete.
47. Pint (ab.)
48. Town in Italy, in province of Novara.
49. Where the Ark rested (two words, first one ab.)
50. End of "mantle."
51. End of "Danes."
52. Academy degree (init.)
53. Raging.
54. Rent (as cloth.)
55. Lady.
56. Body of lawyers.
57. Beverage.
58. Spectacles (coll).
59. One of the extremities of the foot.
60. Instrument for writing.
61. Girl's name.
62. Sound in mind.
63. Biblical name.
64. One who takes away by force.
65. A knot.
66. Eastern port of call.
67. Bands round the waist.
68. The stinking badger of Java.
69. Bodies of armed men.
70. Annually.
71. A short run at full speed.
72. To bribe.
73. And the rest. (Lat. ab.)
74. Jehovah.
75. A cruel Caesar.
76. Bolshevists. (coll.)
77. A favour granted.
78. A license.
79. Certain dates in the ancient Roman calendar.
80. Copper (sym.)
81. A title (init.)
82. Stocking (revd.)
83. Public walk.
84. The poles (init.)
85. Same as 75.
86. Seaport at mouth of Maritza river, Turkey.
87. Mark left by a wound.
88. Native-bred pony.
89. Short fine hair of certain animals (as the hare.)
90. Weight (ab.)
91. Which see (Lat. init. revd.)
92. Pronoun.
93. Auxiliary verb.
94. French article (masculine).
95. Aluminium (sym.)
96. Same as 94.
97. Gold (sym.)
98. Ruthenium (sym.)

"A MAGISTRATE'S TRAINING"

LADY MOTORIST FINED.

BANDRA MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT REVISED.

(BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND JUSTICE COYAJI).

Mrs. J. F. R. Jackson ..... Applicant.

vs.

The King Emperor.

The following is the full text of the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice in the application by Mrs. Jackson, to revise the order of the Honorary First Class Magistrate, Bandra, who convicted her of rash and negligent driving, and fined her Rs. 200 and further suspended her license for the period of one year:—

The accused was charged at the instance of the Bandra Police with reckless and negligent motor driving in Bandra on 4th December 1924, an offence punishable under Section 5 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914, which provides that "whoever drives a motor vehicle in a public place recklessly or negligently, or at a speed or in a manner which is dangerous to the public, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, including the nature, condition and use of the place, and the amount of traffic which actually is at the time or which might reasonably be expected to be, in the place, shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs.500."

There is no dispute with regard to certain of the facts. The accused was driving a motor car from Palli Hill at Bandra towards Bombay. The road takes a right-angled turn where there is a tank on the right hand side of the road, and 46 yards from the turn the accused knocked over a boy. At that time the accused's car was close on to the right hand side of the road. Therefore the accused had to give some reason why her car was so much away from the left hand curb. It was said that there was a bullock cart on the left hand side of the road, so that the accused had to drive her car round it in order to get on. On the other hand, other witnesses say that there was no bulock cart on the road, and that there was no other vehicle in sight.

However it seems to me that the point resolve itself into a very simple one. The accused was driving her car on the wrong side at a rate of about eight miles an hour, and knocked down one of several boys who were walking on the right side of the road towards the direction of Palli Hill. The question will be whether the evidence shows that the boy was knocked down owing to the careless driving of the accused, or whether it was a pure accident owing to the boy that was knocked down having run in front of the car which was being driven by the accused.

The evidence on this question is hopelessly conflicting. It is difficult to imagine, even if the accused was on the wrong side of the road, that when the car was going at eight miles an hour, she would drive straight into a boy who was walking towards her. The natural tendency in such a case of a person who is walking on seeing a car in front of him is to swerve to the one side or the other, and in the same way a person driving a car on seeing a person walking on the road towards him would naturally try to avoid him. If that person runs straight for the car there is no time to do that. So in this case there would be some justification for thinking that the boys themselves were careless in not noticing what traffic there was on the road, and that the boy who was knocked down ran across in front of the car. One of the boys stated that "he saw the car driven on the right side from the commencement of its appearance on the road. He did not see it at the top of the curve. If J. Ferreira says otherwise he cannot be right or correct." The boy who was struck down says that the car swerved from the opposite side and struck him. Mrs. Gould who was in the car, said the boys in front were playing and one of them ran straight into the car. Unfortunately the Magistrate has not dealt with the case in a judicial manner and that has given some ground for Mr Binding's argument that this Court should interfere in revision, otherwise one might consider that there was only a simple question of fact on which the Magistrate's decision should be conclusive. The Magistrate said "according to Mrs. Gould the car was at one time driven at the speed of eight to ten miles. This is clearly in excess of the regulation speed for Bandra and thus shows that the accused was in the habit of driving fast."

Annexed to the petition was a letter from the District Superintendent of Police which showed that the regulation speed at Bandra itself for light motor vehicles is 12 miles an hour, so that in the first place, the Magistrate was wrong in saying that the accused was driving in excess of the regulation speed. In the second place, he is guilty of a serious fallacy in deducing from the fact that the accused was driving at eight or ten miles an hour when the accident occurred that she was in the habit of driving fast. He also said that "he had no hesitation in holding that the accused was reckless and negligent in driving a large motor car—a four seater Rover—which was the last thing to be placed in the hands of not very strong lady." Those remarks would lead one to think that the Magistrate had never driven a motor car himself. In his conclusions he found the accused guilty of reckless and negligent motor driving, and directed that she should pay a fine of Rs. 200. Of the fine if recovered Rs. 75 were to be paid for the benefit of the lad who was knocked over. He further directed that the license of the accused should be suspended for one year.

We do not think it possible for us on this conflict of evidence to come to a conclusion contrary to that of the Magistrate, that the accused was not responsible for the accident. But it might have been a different matter if we had been sitting as a Court of first instance. At any rate we do not think that the Magistrate was justified in holding that the accused was guilty of reckless driving. At the most it could be said that it was due to her carelessness that the boy was knocked over.

We think then that while retaining the conviction, the penalty inflicted was such as would be too great on a conviction of negligent or careless driving, and we reduce the fine to Rs. 75, which would direct should be paid as compensation to the lad Ferreira. We do not think that there was any necessity for directing that the license of the accused should be suspended for one year. So we delete from the record that order of the Magistrate. The accused is entitled to the refund of the excess fine, if paid.

.....Cut this out along this line.....

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HON. MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT.

The following is the text of the judgment of Mr. H. J. Antia, Honorary First Class Magistrate, Bandra, which came up for revision before the High Court:—

In this case one Mrs. J. F. R. Jackson residing at Palli Hill, Bandra has been charged by the Bandra Police with reckless Motor driving in Bandra on 4th December 1924 on offence punishable under Section 5 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914.

The case has been tried in a summary way but I have taken copious notes of the evidence placed before this Court.

The points to be decided are:—

(1) whether on the afternoon of 4th December 1924 about 3 p.m. the accused drove a Motor car on the Palli road, Bandra;

(2) whether the said road is a public place,

(3) whether the accused drove the said Motor car recklessly or inegligently, or at speed or in a manner dangerous to the public.

(4) whether while the accused was driving the said Motor car a Christian boy named Joseph B. Ferreira aged about 11 was run over by the said Motor car and received injuries on his person and

(5) whether the charge of reckless and negligent motor driving has been proved against the accused to the satisfaction of this Court.

My finding on the above points is as under:—

On points 1, 2, & 4 in the affirmative and on points 3 and 5 also in the affirmative.

The facts of the case as appearing from the evidence on record are somewhat to the following effect.

The accused, Mrs. Jackson, drove a Motor car on the afternoon of 4th December 1924 from the Palli Hill in the direction of Bombay. While doing so she had to negotiate a rather sharp curve to the right on the cross road called Palli Danda Road. In doing so according to witness Dinsha Vevaina the accused sounded the horn. When the car proceeded a few yards it encountered Christian boys returning home from Church. They were walking on their left side and were talking and looking into a tank on the left of these boys 2 were walking in front abreast, behind them being 3 more also walking abreast. Of these the youngest Joseph B. Ferreira happened to be walking more towards the right of the rest and this boy it was with whom the accused's car collided, the right front wheel of which having struck him knocking him down and causing injuries to the right eye and fracturing the right malar bone. He was instantly knocked down and dragged a short distance. He was at once removed in the same car to the Bandra Hospital where he was treated as an indoor patient for a fortnight.

7 witnesses have given evidence for the prosecution. Of these Mr. N. B. Patenkar, the Police Sub-Inspector is a formal witness who investigated the case. He has no personal knowledge of the actual happenings. But he has produced a rough sketch prepared under his directions, showing the point of the road at which the injured boy must be lying from the blood marks noticed on the spot. It appears from his evidence which is corroborated by witness Mr. T. W. D'Almeida that the road at the scene of the collision is about 26 feet wide, while the accused's car was about 16 feet from the left extremity judging from the tracks of the left wheel, the right wheel from the traces left on the ground being 4 feet 4 inches. So that practically very little space of the road was left to the right or even less than 6 feet. The rough sketch gives a fairly accurate idea of the road and the position of the car. The question what occasioned the accused swerving her car so much to the wrong side. Let us see.

There is no doubt, and the accused's pleader admits the fact, that the Motor car in question was driven by the accused. Dr. D'Silva's evidence also proves the injuries received by the boy Joseph B. Ferreira which are described thus:—"An irregularly contused wound about 3 x 2 inches over the right side of the forehead, right eye and right malar bone resulting in the fracture of the right malar bone". The boy is said to have been unconscious when picked up and taken to the Hospital. Joseph B. Ferreira (Exh. 4) Patrick Drago (Exh. 5) and Rudolph D'Silva (Exh. 7) are 3 of the 5 boys who were returning home together on the day in question. Of these Joseph Ferreira deposes to the car being at first on the left side and subsequently having swerved to the right towards where he and the other boys were. Patrick Drago and Rudolph D'Silva describe their position as they were walking along, viz., in th front were F. Perreira with Patrick Drago to his right, behind them were from the left L. Perreira, R. D'Silva and J. B. Ferreira (the injured boy). Both these as well as J. B. Ferreira say that they were looking into the tank to their left. That they saw the car for the first time according to Patrick about 20 paces and according to Rudolph about 8 yards in front coming towards them. That the horn was sounded when the car was quite close to them. All these boys depose to no cart being on the road at the time. According to Patrick the injured boy Joseph was about a foot distant from him towards the right. Of these boys Rudolph deposes to Joseph being struck by the front right wheel of the car; both the boys, however depose to the injured lad being dragged a short distance after his fall. Witness Dinsha R. Vevaina (Exh. 3) deposes that he was going towards Danda from his house which is next to Mr Somji's opposite to which the boy Joseph was run over when he saw some boys playing and jumping from the embankment of the tank, and proceeding further he saw the accused's Motor car taking a turn to the right. That he went forward when suddenly he heard the sound of the horn and the car stopping which made him look behind. That he then returned to the place where the car stopped and found the boy J. B. Ferreira lying unconscious between the 2 rear wheels of the car about 3 or 4 feet from the right end of the road nearest the tank. The witness then rendered help to the injured boy. He, however, has some hazy notion of a bullock cart on the left of the motor car but is not at all clear as to the direction of the cart nor is he able to depose to the amount of space between the cart and the car nor between the cart and the edge of the road to the left. This is the only prosecution witnesses who talks about there being a bullock cart on the road at the time while all the 3 boys and Mr. D'Almeida assert positively that there was no such cart there. All the witnesses, however, are agreed that the speed of the motor car was about 8 miles.

The evidence of Mr. Veraina on the point as to the direction of the cart is conflicting with what he has stated before the Police Sub-Inspector before whom he has definitely stated that the cart was going towards Palli. If the latter statement is true, and it was made soon after the occurrence, the evidence of Mrs. Gould could not be relied upon she being evidently an interested witness. Again if there was a cart on the road at all Mrs. Gould or the accused or even Mr. Vevaina would have been able to stop it there and then and produce the driver as a witness. Mr. Vevaina admits that before the Police Sub-Inspector he stated that the cart was going towards Palli and not in the opposite direction as deposed to by Mrs. Gould and the accused's Motor cleaner Dharma both of whom I regard as interested witnesses. In these circumstances I am forced to the conclusion that the bullock cart is a myth.

I have no doubt that the accused was either not keeping a sharp look out in front, or could not control the machine, or expected the boys in front of her to give way by scattering to the right and left, or was engaged in conversation with her friend Mrs. Gould. For the 3 boys who gave evidence say that they saw the car coming up. If so the accused likewise ought to have seen them if she was vigilant. The road was 26 feet wide and there was no traffic on it at the time. There was, therefore, hardly any excuse for the accused to drive beyond 16 feet from her left even if there was a cart to pass by. As a matter of fact she was practically at the extremity of the road to her right.

The following notes at page 61 of the Motorists' Guide by Mr. M. J. Giles may be quoted with advantage:—

"Reckless or negligent driving is an offence under the Act and notwithstanding that there may be a speed limit of 20 miles per hour for light motor vehicles, still under certain circumstances a Motor vehicle may be driven recklessly or negligently though proceeding at the rate of 4 or 5 miles an hour.

"The correct speed for Motor vehicles proceeding through traffic should be a little higher than that of the horse vehicle traffic going in the same direction".

The accused if she was keeping a sharp look out could have at once seen that 5 young boys were just in front right side of her which was not her correct side to drive on and if she did see them and even if there was a bullock cart on her left, which I do not believe, she ought to have slowed down and even brought the car, if necessary, to a stand still. It was a lucky circumstance that one only out of the 5 boys was run over. There was just a possibility of all being mowed down according to the accused's idea of boys getting out of the way of her fast approaching car on hearing the sound of her horn. I have, therefore, no hesitation in holding that the accused was reckless and negligent in driving large Motor Car—a four seater Rover which seems clear to me was the last thing to be placed in the hands of a not very strong lady. And driving a Motor car on narrow roads, such as those in Bandra with its population not quite trained as to their behavior when meeting motors on the roads, is at all times fraught with danger unless the driver is steady and careful.

The accused pleads not guilty and has produced 2 witnesses in her defence. These are principally produced to prove the presence of a bullock cart on the road which is said to have necessitated the accused swerving so far to her right. But according to Mrs. Gould the cart was on the extreme left end of the road. If so there was plenty of space for the driver of the car to pass by without going so far to the end of the right side of the road.

Against the evidence of Mrs. Gould and the Motor cleaner Dharma is the evidence of the 3 boys who assert that there was no bullock cart on the road at all. According to Mrs. Gould the car was at one time driven at the speed of 8 to 10 miles. This is clearly in excess of the regulation speed for Bandra and thus shows that the accused was in the habit of driving fast. If again as Mrs. Gould says the boys were playing, and this circumstance must have been noticed by the accused, in my opinion there was the greater reason for not trying to overtake the car if there was any. Mrs. Gould says that the car was swerved to the right when about 10 yards from the scene of the collision. If so there was plenty of time to take precautions against an accident. Supposing that the bullock cart was at its extreme left, supposing its width was about 6 feet and the width of the accused's car, according to Mrs. Gould, was 4 feet 8 inches; supposing also there would be a space of 2 feet or so to be left between the cart and the car yet there was no necessity for the accused to go so far to the right as to endanger the safety of persons walking on their proper side of the road.

There is one point to which I should like to bestow a passing thought. Where was the Policeman who is supposed to keep watch and ward at a spot only a stone's throw from the scene of this unfortunate collision which I have viewed? I am sorry he should have been absent when most wanted at least to trace the mythical cartman.

Amateur Motor driving i sa pleasurable pastime no doubt. But when it places foot passengers; safety in danger it becomes more serious and obnexious than pleasant. Until the Bandra Police show greater vigilance the indulgence of this pastime will continue to grow with the possibility of serious consequences to the pedestrian traffic, more especially on the 2 principal roads. It is the primary duty of the Police to prevent as well as to detect misdemeanours and offences.

I have had to deal with several cases of reckless motor driving in Bandra and I feel that the only remedy to stop these offences left with me is to inflict deterent fines when the offences are satisfactorily proved.

For all these reason I find the accused guilty of reckless and negligent motor driving and direct that she do pay a fine of Rs. 200 (Section 5 of VIII of 1914).

Of the fine if recovered Rs. 75 should be paid for the benefit of the lad J. B. Ferreira to his guardian (Section 545 Cr. Pr. Code). The injuries of this boy were serious. He was well nigh losing his life.

I further direct that the license of the accused should be suspended for one year (Section 18 of Act VIII of 1914).

"A SAVAGE ATTACK."

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

Kipling makes one of his characters rejoice that there are no ten commandments east of Suez. Many drivers of motor cars seem to feel the same with regard to a speed limit beyond the Bandra creek. Since the opening up of Juhu as a holiday resort, the motor traffic along Godbhunder Road, especially on holidays, has become a perfect nuisance and a danger to life and limb to Bandra inhabitants. In the town of Bandra itself, several motorists, whether they be owners of private cars or of cars plying for hire, seem to hold themselves free of any obligation to regulate their progress with reference to the safety of pedestrians using the King's highways. In giving his judgment on a case which came before him, the Honorary First Class Magistrate of Bandra remarked that he has had to deal with several cases of rash driving and deterrent fines were necessary to put a stop to their recurrence. In this particular case, a small boy was run over by a car driven by an Enblish lady, and he had to be detained in the Hospital for several days. The car, it was proved, was on the wrong side of the road and the Magistrate disbelieved the plea that it was there in order to avoid a country cart. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 200 and suspended her license for one year. On application to the High Court, that Court reduced the fine to Rs. 75 and restored the license, and in doing so passed some strictures on the Magistrate which, we feel, it would not have done had the Magistrate been represented or had submitted a report on the points at issue. Neither course seems to have been adopted in this case, and the Magistrate who merely did his duty, has been censured without having had the opportunity of stating his case. Honorary Magistrates undertake onerous and, often, odious public duties, without a remuneration, as an obligation of good citizenship, and they are entitled to be enabled by Government in the same way as stipendiary Magistrates to have their views represented, when their decisions are called in question before higher tribunals. The Government of Bombay will, we hope, call for a report as to why this was not done in this case.

In connection with this case, we cannot help noticing the wanton and savage attack in which the *Indian Daily Mail* allowed itself to indulge in its comments on the Honorary First Class Magistrate of Bandra. The fact that a Higher Court upset the order of a Judge or Magistrate under its jurisdiction, does not imply any reflection on the competence of the Judge or Magistrate. Some of the greatest jurists who sat on the Judicial Bench have had their judgments frequently reversed by appellate tribunals. But the *Daily Mail* went beyond this. It took up and elaborated the reflections of the High Court—rather in the nature of *obiter dicta*—in a highly personal and offensive manner which is absolutely incompatible with responsible—not to say, respectable—journalism. Long years ago this writer had the good fortune to come across an admonition to young journalists, which he passes on to the writers in the *Daily Mail* with the utmost goodwill. "Remember that what it costs you little to write may cost your victim much to read." A man who simply because he has a pen in his hand and a newpaper to publish what he writes, thinks himself entitled to let himself loose upon society, is in the same case as the man who drives a motor car at top speed in a crowded thoroughfare. In this particular case, the Honorary Magistrate, Mr. H. J. Antia, is a retired officer of distinction and experience, and the strictures passed upon him by the *Daily Mail* reflect little credit upon that journal.

"OBSCURE."

SCINDIA'S MISSION IN ENGLAND.

The "Hindu" writes:—

What exactly is the mission on which the Maharaja of Gwalior has gone to England by the same steamer by which Lord Reading left for Britain? *The Bombay Chronicle* suspects that the Maharaja Scindia's mission is political and reactionary. It finds two predominant tendencies in the Government of India's policy in the past few weeks. One of these, as we have had occasion to point out, is the tendency to narrow the field of activity of the Provincial Government through administrative action. On this aspect of the Government of India's policy, *The Chronicle* writes:

Since the inauguration of the reforms and the shadow of provincialised concerns, the Government of India have followed a policy of subtle centralisation. They are taking into their own hands the administration of trade interests like Indian ports and they have gone a long way in annexing from the provincial domain the relations of the British Government to Indian States. Where formerly British Resdents existed bearing responsibility to Provincial Governments, we find a tendency to instal Political Agents of the Governor-General in Indian States. The trait of centralisation is clear as crystal.

It is not impossible that the new policy of centralisation, as evidenced not only by the circumstances referred to by our contemporary, but also by its policy in regard to provincial crossowning provincial railway effort, is deliberate. Astute bureaucrats may calculate that if, by the force of agitation, some concession has to be made by way of provincial autonomy, the best way of nullifying that concession would be to divest autonomy of any substance that it may at present possess. The surrender of the bureaucracy implicit in the grant of autonomy would, if it proved inevitable, be a triumph in substance if only, in the meantime, it succeeded in its policy of centralisation. The other point *The Chronicle* refers to is the rather significant fact that Scindia's visit to England coincides with that of Lord Reading. On this point our contemporary writes:

When the India Office formally refuses to invite Indian leaders, we have some ground for questioning the hurry with which a represenetative of Indian Princes is dragged abroad in the respectable company of the Viceroy. Is the Maharaja of Gwalior accompanying the Viceroy by the sheer force of concidence? Is there no significance in the fact that Sir Chilcott Warden, a particular confidant of Lord Birkenhead, has been in India for a few months kept all the time screened from the light of publicity. . . . . If pictorial reports are reliable, the agent of the India Office and the Parliamentary Secretary of Lord Birkenhead, has been in India shooting tigers. The photographs are interesting but there has been more in the event than meets the eye and the unpremediated visit of the Maharaja of Gwalior lends colour to the suspicion that the preconceptions of Indian Princes retarding prestige and sovereignty are going to be exaggerated to the hurt of reform in India.

Will those concerned state how far the above facts and inferences are true?

GRAND SPECIAL MUSICAL CONCERT.

MR. PENDHARKAR'S CONCERT.

The Musical Concert by Sjt. V. B. Pendharkar (proprietor, the Lalitkaladharsha Natak Mandali) and other musicians viz. Profs. Majidh Khan, Amanalli Khan, Vilayat Hussain, Nisar Ahmed and Mansur Hassan, which was advertised to be held on the 30th inst. at the Baliwalla Theatre, has been postponed.

But the Concert by Sjt. V. B. Pendharkar, Profs. S. P. Mukerji (the great violinist) R. K. Patwardhan "Jal Tarang player) and the special concert by the Bengal Concert Party will be held on Monday (the 4th May) at 9 p.m. at the Baliwalla Grand Theatre Tardeo. These musicians will be awarded gold medals for having given concert at the Indian National Industrial and Art Exhibition, held over a month ago.

Tickets for the above Concert to be held on Monday, can be had at the Baliwalla Theatre and also at Govindji Vassanji's Sweetmeat shop, Grant Road.

AWARD OF MEDALS.

Medals will also be awarded to Profs. Majidh Khan, Amanalli Khan, Vilayat Hussain, Mansur Hassan, Nisar Ahmed and Master Krishna on a later date in a different place. The date will be announced later on.

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Bombay, April 28

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Bengal	.. ..	Superfine M.G.	.. ..	.. ..
,,	.. ..	Fine M.G.	.. ..	415 ..
,,	.. ..	F.G.M.G.	.. 395	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab	.. ..	Fine M.G.	.. ..	415 ..
,,	.. ..	F.G.M.G.	.. 395	.. ..
Punjab-Americans	.. ..	M.G.	.. 480	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt.	.. ..	Fine M.G.	.. 440	470 ..
Nagpur	.. ..	.. ..	.. 435	470 ..
Yeotmal	.. ..	,, M.G.	.. 430	450 ..
Pulgaon	.. ..	,, ,,	.. 440	460 ..
Dhamangaon	.. ..	,, ,,	.. 430	450 ..
Amraoti	.. ..	,, ,,	.. 415/20	450 ..
Khamgaon-Akola	.. ..	,, ,,	.. 415/20	440/50 ..
Mulkapur	.. ..	,, ,,	.. 390/400	430/35 ..
Khandesh	.. ..	,, ,,	.. 370/80	420/30 ..
,,	.. ..	F.G.M.G.	.. 365	.. ..
Broach	.. ..	Fine M.G.	.. ..	490/5 ..
,,	.. ..	Fully Good ,,	.. ..	475 ..
Muthia	.. ..	Fine ,,	.. ..	.. ..
,,	.. ..	F.G.M.G.	.. 420	.. ..
Dharwar	.. ..	S.G.	.. ..	.. ..
Coompta	.. ..	M.G.	.. ..	490 ..
Westerns	.. ..	,,	.. ..	450/55 ..
,,	.. ..	H.G.	.. ..	.. ..
Miraj	.. ..	M.G.	.. ..	480 ..
Cambodia	.. ..	,,	.. ..	525/30 ..

N. B.—All the above Quotations are Mill Terms.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	3 Days.	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,370	277,617	334,181
Central India	735	306,610	288,960
Barsi and Nagar	995	184,152	182,645
Hyderabad-Gaorani	171	92,306	97,942
Berar	2,026	539,137	597,876
Central Provinces	377	246,894	240,743
Total Oomras	5,692	1,646,716	1,741,347
Dholera	1,814	155,855	142,884
N. W. Provinces	57	129,173	120,475
Rajputana	1,358	62,082	73,010
Sind-Punjab	400	346,066	299,096
Broach	11,798	347,239	285,009
Coompta & Dharwar	2,423	60,413	107,499
Westerns-Northerns	1,367	42,572	49,163
Coconada	64	1,130	110
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	13,186	17,096
Persian	..	3,872	5,445
American	..	9,649	..
Egyptian and African	78	36,003	30,008
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total	2,049	2,657,443	2,871,961

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 23rd April This year	Last Year
Europe	2,645	466,654	852,895
Japan & China	12,810	1,305,799	1,224,497
Coast Ports	200	22,915	43,662
Upcountry by Rail	..	10,512	17,755
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	50,509	44,053
Total	15,655	1,856,389	2,182,862

HEDGE CONTRACTS.	Delivery.	12 Noon	1-15. p. m.	2. p.m	Bales Tendered Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	May.	..	406	.. ..	..
,, ,, ,,	July	..	410	.. ..	..
,, ,, Broach	A.-M.	..	456	456½ ..	7,100
,, ,, ,,	Jy.-Ag.	..	460	461¼ ..	..

Estimated stock of raw Cotton in Bombay on 23rd April 1925 9,27,393 bales.

Receipts from 1st Septemhr 1924 to 23rd April 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years are as under .—

		1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	192-210
Total Receipts		2,818,153,	2,826,655	2,915,576	2,588,270	1,91,8136
Exports	Europe U. K.	39,152	128,709	93,487	425,877	363,824
	Europe Continent	427,502	724,186	500,663		
	China	182,090	157,393	278,070	229,732	151,961
	Japan	1,123,709	1,067,104	1,209,535	909,343	563,457
	Coast Ports	22,915	43,662	38,718	26,835	12,999
Total Exports		1,795,368	2,121,054	2,120,473	1,591,787	10,92,241

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NERVOUS DEBILITY	MALNUTRITION
BRAIN FAG	PROSTRATION
OVER WORK	MENTAL FATIGUE
ANÆMIA	JAGGED NERVES
LOST VITALITY	POOR BLOOD

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SIKH GURDWARAS AND SHRINES BILL.

ITS PROVISIONS AND OBJECTS.

The following official description of the Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Bill, has been issued by the Punjab Government:—

The Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Bill, which is to be introduced as a private Member's Bill at the forthcoming session of the Punjab Legislative oCuncil, is an effort to provide a legal procedure by which such Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines as are, owing to their origin or habitual use, regarded by Sikhs as essentially places of Sikh worship, may be brought effectively and permanently under Sikh control and their administration reformed so as to make it consistent with the religious views of that community. It repeals the existing Sikh Gurdwaras and Shrines Act, 1922, which for various reasons failed to satisfy the aspirations of the Sikhs.

Part III of the present Bill provides a scheme of purely Sikh management, secured by statutory and legal sanction ,for places of worship which are decided either by the Legislature or by an independent tribunal set up for the purpose, or by an ordinary Court of law, to be in reality places of Sikh worship which should be managed by Sikhs.

There are three ways in which under the Bill the provisions of Part III may be made applicable to a particular Gurdwara or Shrine—

(1) Certain places of worship about which no substantial doubt exists are placed forthwith in Schedule I For the application of Part III to one of these ,all that is necessary is the speedy assertion of a claim on behalf of the shrine to the property alleged to belong to it. This assertion will be by petition to the Local Government.

(2) Whether any place not included in Schedule I should or should not be placed for management under the provisions of Part III will be determined, upon petition duly made by fifty worshippers, within a prescribed period, by a special independent tribunal, subject to an appeal to the High Court. The principles to be applied by the tribunal in deciding whether Part III should be applied or not are laid down in the Bill and upon a finding of certain facts the application of Part III will necessarily follow:—

(3) The tribunal is to be appointed by the Local Government and its President will be a Judge of the High Court. It will not be permanent, and if recourse is not had to it or to the Local Government within the period prescribed, the only way in which the provisions of Part III can be applied to a place of worship will be by a suit of a special nature ,similar to a suit under section 92 of the Code of Civil Procedure, instituted in an ordinary Court of law. For such suits provision is made in Part II.

Besides prescribing the procedure required for the application of Part III to a place of worship, Part I includes provisions for compensating hereditary office-holders who have been removed from office after the 1st of January 1920, or who may prefer to resign in consequence of the application of Part III to the Gurdwaras or Shrines with which they were connected. The *chelas* of such office-holders may also be compensated in certain circumstances.

It will be left to the tribunal to enquire into the claims of such office-holders and to assess the compensation, which will ordinarily be in the form of annual payments out of the funds of the Gurdwara or Shrine concerned. The tribunal will also have jurisdiction to decide private claims to title in property asserted to belong to such places of worship. In all cases in which it is disputed whether a Gurdwara or Shrine should or should not be brought under the management provided for in the Act, the tribunal will decide first the issue whether the place falls under the definition of a Sikh Gurdwara or Shrine or not. If it decides that the place is not within the definition, it will cease to have jurisdiction in all matters concerning it, except where a prayer has been made for the restoration of the previous system of management.

The Bill contemplates an appeal to the High Court against the orders of the tribunal.

Once a Gurdwara or Shrine has been placed for management under Part III, the jurisdiction of the Courts in respect of matters relating to it will be curtailed in several directions so as to give the Central BBoard and Committees of Management, set up under the provisions of that Part, a satisfactory measures of independent control A temporary bar against procedure in the ordinary Courts is also provided pending adjudication by the tribunal of matters over which it is given jurisdiction. Where such matters are in dispute in pending suits they are to be transferred to the tribunal for settlement.

A CENTRAL SIKH BOARD.

The scheme of management provided by Part III contemplates the constitution of a central (Sikh) Board of Control and the formation of committees of management, describes their functions, invests them with special powers, lays down certain principles by which they are to be bound and provides for financial responsibility and audit. It also provides for the appointment of a Judicial Commission, by which certain disputes relating to the administration of places of worship declared or held by the tribunal to be Sikh Gurdwaras or Shrines, are to be settled. The Board is to consist of one hundred-and-twenty elected members, the head ministers of the most important Sikh places of worship, twelve members nominated by Durbars of Sikh States and fourteen members co-opted by all these. Constituencies for the election of members are laid down in the schedule to the Act, and every Sikh over twenty-one years old will unless subject to certain specified disqualifications, be eligible, if he registers himself, to vote in the constituency in which he resides. The Board will have its office in Amritsar.

For certain important Sikh places of worship, such as the Golden Temple at Amritsar and the Darbar Sahib Tara Taran and for only on a special one the Gurdwaras and Shrines in Lahore, there will be specially constituted committees of management consisting of from seven to thirteen members. The committees for other places of worship will consist of four elected members and one member nominated by the Board. The Act itself describes the constituencies for the election of members of the committees for the scheduled Gurdwaras and Shrines. Constituencies for the election of committees for places of worship coming under Part III otherwise than by means of Schedule I will be formed by the Board.

The Board will have a general power of supervision over all local and special committees, but ordinarily the committees will control the management of their Gurdwaras and Shrines and will have power to dismiss office-holders. Hereditary office-holders will only be dismissed for certain serious misdemeanours or if they cease to be Sikhs.

Registers containing information about Gurdwaras and Shrines are to be maintained. The Bill lays down the objects on which the income of a Gurdwara or Shrine may be spent. In case of a surplus the Board may allow it to be spent on religous, educational or charitable purposes not connected with the Gurdwara or Shrine. Each place of worship will make an annual contribution to the Board's General Fund. Regular accounts are to be maintained by the committees of management for each Gurdwara and Shrine and these will be properly audited by at auditors appointed by the Board. The funds controlled by the Board are also to be subject to regular audit.

The Bill provides for the settlement of schemes of administration for Gurdwaras and Shrines by their committees in consultation with the Board.

The Judicial Commission to be constituted for the decision of disputes relating to the management of Gurdwaras and Shrines will consist of three Sikhs specially qualified by judicial experience. They will be appointed by Government, but two must be selected from a panel of seven qualified persons nominated by the Board. Its functions will include the decision of disputes between the Board and a committee of management regarding the manner in which the surplus income of a Gurdwara or Shrine is to be spent, the settlement of schemes of administration when the Board and a committee of management are unable to agree on a scheme, and the hearing of appeals against the dismissal of hereditary office-holders. Its most important duty will be the hearing of applications made by interested persons against the Board or a committee of management or any members of either of these bodies, or the office-holder of a Gurdwara or Shrine, in respect of alleged misfeasance breach of duty or abuse of powers. The Board itself may be the complainant in such cases. The commission is given a wide power in dealing with such applications and may not only order acts to be done or forborne and award costs but may remove guilty persons from office. The Board's orders will however be executed by the ordinary courts. It is proposed in the Bill to allow an appeal against an order of the Judicial Commission in cases of this kind to the High Court.

PERSONAL ALLOWANCE TO TOWN DUTY OFFICER.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

Mr. C.W.E. Arbuthnot, Chairman, Standing Committee, moved a resolution that as recommended by the Standing Committee, Mr. H. Wald, Town Duty Officer, be allowed a personal allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem during the absence on leave for one year of Mr. R.G. Robottom.

Mr. V. A. Desai opposed the proposition.

Mr. V. J. Patel objected to personal allowance being given to Mr. Wald as it was not desirable to multiply cases of personal allowance which he said should be given only on a special one.

The Commissioner replying to the criticism said the post of the collector and assessor was created about 40 years ago since when the salary was not modified. The assessor had to collect about Rs. two crores a year which was absolutely a herculian task. His work was extra-ordinarily difficult which he was expected to do with a reasonable amount of honesty.

Dr. J. V. Vora characterised the proposition as creating a vicious circle, which he thought should be shaken off.

Mr. S. L. Salim moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Establishment Committee to report whether the allowance should be given to Mr. Wald.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia thought it was an exceptional case and urged the Corporation to accord their sanction.

On being put to the vote the amendment was lost and the original proposition was carried. A poll was demanded and resulted in 27 votes being recorded for the proposition and 20 against it and it was declared carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

TRADE UNIONS.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE FORMED.

A meeting of the representatives of the Trade and Labour Unions in Bombay was held on Wednesday the 22nd instant in the Servants of India Society's Home for the purpose of forming a provincial committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress for the Bombay Presidency. Mr. N. M. Joshi presided. The representatives of the G. I. P. Ry. Workmen's Union, the B. B. & C. I. Ry. Employee's Union, the Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union, the Bombay Port Trust Emplofees' Union, the Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union, the Wadi Bunder (G. I. P.) Union, the Clerk's Union, the Madanpura Textile Workers' Union, etc., were present. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

(1) That a Provincial Committee of All-India Trade Union Congress for the Bombay Presidency be formed.

(2) That the object of this Committee shall be organise labour unions and represent the All-India Trade Union Congress in the Bombay Presidency and do such work as may be assigned to it by the Trade Union Congress.

(3) That the Provincial Committee shall consist of the representatives of the trade and labour unions affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress on the following basis:—

2 representatives for unions with a membership up to 1000
3 representatives for unions with a membership between 1000 and 3000
4 representatives for unions with a membership above 3000

(4) That the rate of subscription for membership of the Provincial Committee be fixed as under:—

Rs. 10/- for a union with a membership up to 1000;

Rs. 15/- for a union with a membership between 1000 and 3000; and

Rs. 25/- for a union with a membership above 3000.

(5) That the Committee shall annually elect a Chairman, two or three Vice-Chairmen and a secretary or secretaries.

(6) That the following office-bearers be elected for the first year:—

Chairman:—Mr. Joseph Baptista
Vice-Chairmen:—Messrs. N. M. Joshi and F. J. Ginwala

Secretaries:—Messrs. S. H. Jhabwala and R. R. Bakhale

(7) That a Committee consisting of Messrs S. H. Jhabwala, R. R. Bakhale, A. Padmanabh and D. K. Tendulkar be appointed to draft any further rules that may be necessary for the working of the Provincial Committee.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated.

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A SADHU'S EFFORTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, April 27.

Shree Sachidanand Guru, a young sadhu of the Reddi Community, is now touring in the district doing great service in uplifting the depressed and the untouchable classes. He is now at Gadag. Two days ago he performed a religious ceremony when he invited the bachelors from 63 communities and worshipped them all. Thousands of people had gathered from various parts of the district. The untouchables form a majority among his followers. The great sadhu is preaching the removal of untouchability and improving the lot of the depressed classes. Some orthodox Lingayats headed by Mr. Pawate, Vakil of Hubli objected to the form of worship held by the *sadhu*. However after some give and take on either side a compromise was arrived at and the function was successfully carried out. The great sadhu being much popular among untouchables is getting much sympathy. He has opened a Sanskrit school for all Hindus including untouchables at Gadag. His one aim, they say, is to abolish all the differences between various castes and communities.

After attending the All-India Ayurvedic Conference at Haridwar, Dr. Lakshmipathi, Principal, Ayurvedic College and Managing Director Andhra Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., Madras, visited the historical ruins of the Takshasila (Taxila) University and the cave monasteries at Ellora and returned to Madras on Sunday morning.

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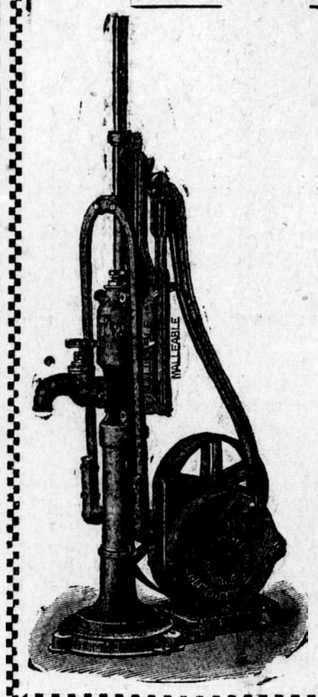

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